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Frederic Brooks.

Oakleigh, W. Va.

11)

THE COINS
OF
THE ANCIENT BRITONS.

ARRANGED AND DESCRIBED

BY

JOHN EVANS, D.C.L., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.G.S.,

PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES AND OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
OF LONDON, CORRESPONDENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

SUPPLEMENT.

LONDON:
B. QUARITCH, 15, PICCADILLY.
1890.

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WITH PLATES ENGRAVED BY THE LATE

F. W. FAIRHOLT, F.S.A.,

AND P. SELLIER.

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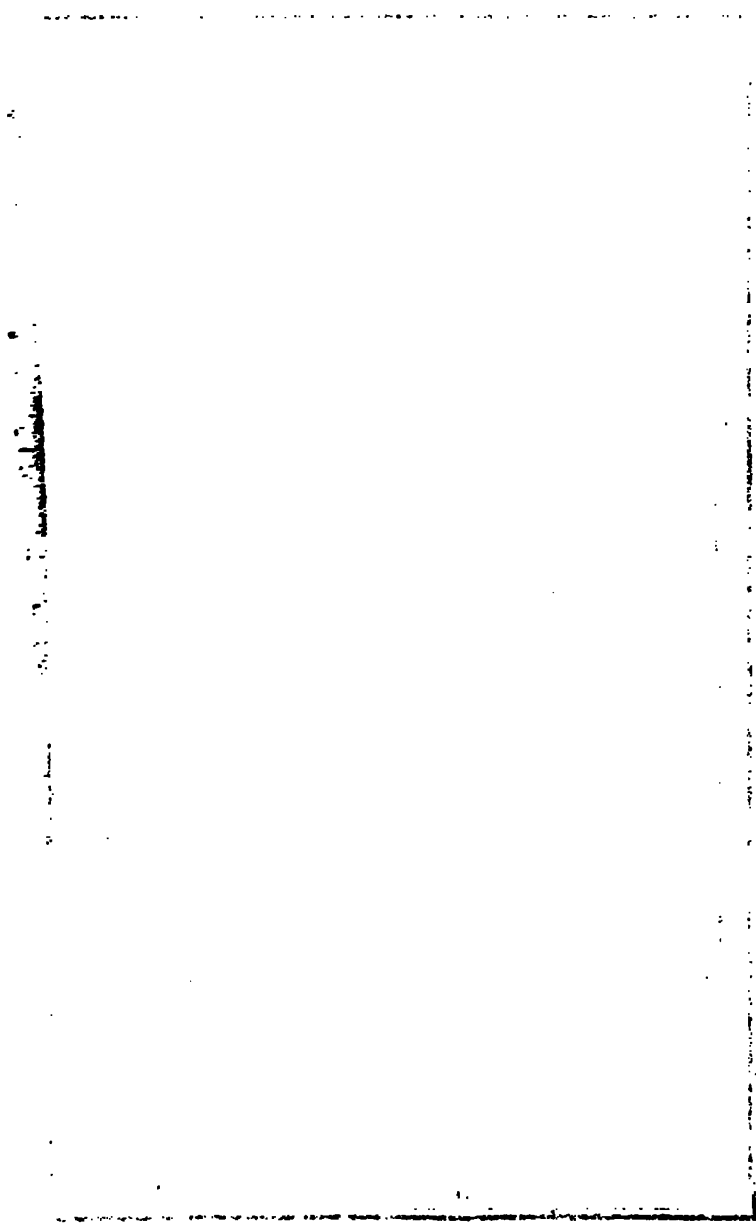
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SHEWING THE LOCALITIES WHERE





ANCIENT BRITISH COINS.

SUPPLEMENT.



CHAPTER XVII.

INTRODUCTION.

It is now upwards of twenty-six years since my "Coins of the Ancient Britons" was published, and it has appeared to me desirable that, after such an interval, I should place on record the additions that have been made to our knowledge of that interesting numismatic series and its history, and that I should also attempt the correction and modification of any erroneous views that I then brought forward. I had to consider whether it would be better to produce a new edition of my former work, amplified and corrected up to the present time, or to content myself with bringing out a supplement which, in conjunction with the volume published in 1864, would make a fairly complete and convenient guide to the Ancient British coinage, and I have adopted the latter course. This I have done, partly because it seems hardly fair upon the possessors of the original work to supersede it altogether, and partly because the modifications and corrections that have to be made are, I am thankful to say, neither numerous nor important.

In bringing out a supplement I had further to consider whether the pagination and the numbering of the plates should be independent, or continuous with those of the original volume, and having regard to the fact that the

new work is merely a completion of the old, and would by itself be of little value, I have numbered the pages so as to follow on at the end of the original work, and have lettered and numbered the ten plates of uninscribed and inscribed coins so that they form one series with the older plates. Those therefore who may like to bind the two volumes in one will have no difficulty in so doing; there will, however, of necessity be a double set of Indices, Tables of Contents, &c.

In this supplement I have followed the previous arrangement of separate chapters treating of the different classes of coins, and in each case I have taken, first, the additional facts that have come to my knowledge with regard to types that have already been published; and, secondly, new types and varieties that have come to light in the particular class to which the chapter relates.

It is many years now since the death of my old friend Mr. Fairholt, who so efficiently aided me in the preparation of my plates, and I have been unable to find an English engraver accustomed to numismatic work, who was in any way qualified to follow after Mr. Fairholt. I was therefore compelled to look abroad for an engraver, and the veteran M. Dardel being unfortunately disabled from work, I have employed M. Paul Sellier, of Clamart, near Paris, who has bestowed much labour on the plates, with what I hope may be thought a satisfactory result. It may be suggested that it would have been better to have recourse to the autotype process or some other means of photographic reproduction, but such processes, though admirably adapted for well-preserved coins in gold and silver, fail to give a correct idea of what may be seen on copper and other coins that have suffered from corrosion, on which very often the devices and inscriptions can only be recognised by holding the coins in different positions, and in different lights. Even then, it is often necessary for a practised eye to be employed to determine what was no doubt originally plain and manifest, and occasionally I

have had to call in the "eye of faith," sometimes, as subsequent discoveries have proved, with considerable success. In such doubtful circumstances, however, I have always tried to express myself with due reserve. Since the plates were arranged and placed in the engraver's hands, a few new types of coins have come to my knowledge. Of these for the most part woodcuts are given, executed by Mr. F. Anderson.

The corrections and modifications which I have already mentioned are given in the different chapters that relate to the subjects concerned.

To the present volume has been added a map showing, so far as is possible on a small scale, the localities where inscribed British coins have been found. It has of course been impossible to place upon such a map a record of every individual coin, for it is constantly the case that on some once thickly peopled sites, such, for example, as Colchester, coins, in that instance principally of Cunobeline, have in the course of years been found by the score. In the same manner, if all the finds of the coins of Verica on the Sussex coast were entered on the map, the shore would be covered with innumerable V.A.s in red. The idea of laying down on a map the spots at which British coins with special legends upon them had been found is due to the late Mr. Akerman, who published one, more especially relating to the coins of the sons of Commius, in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiii.

I should have liked to include in my map the coins of the uninscribed series, but I found that for any good purpose so large a number of symbols would be necessary to discriminate among the many varieties, that such a map would be confused and confusing. In selecting the symbols for the inscribed series I have, by the use of two letters in each case, obtained a set of signs which almost speak for themselves.

I have laid down in the map the course of the principal Roman roads, following as my authority Professor Hübner's

map in his "*Inscriptiones Britannicæ Latinæ*." It is, however, well to observe that the tracks laid down are approximate only, inasmuch as in a mere outline map perfect accuracy would have been almost unattainable.

With regard to the bibliography of the subject I have little to add. Two important papers have, however, within the last few years appeared in the *Numismatic Chronicle*; the first by Mr. Ernest H. Willett, F.S.A., on a remarkable discovery of coins of Tincommius, Verica and others on the Sussex coast; and the second by Mr. Hyman Montagu, F.S.A., on a hoard of Icenian gold coins. Of both of these papers I have taken advantage under the proper heading.

CHAPTER XVIII.

DATE AND ORIGIN OF THE BRITISH COINAGE.

RATHER more than forty years ago, I originally directed attention, first in a lecture to the St. Alban's Architectural and Archæological Society, and subsequently in a paper communicated to the Numismatic Society in November, 1849, to the fact that the majority of the types on Ancient British coins could be traced to one common origin—a rude imitation of the Greek, or, more properly, the Gaulish, Phili-ppus. From the succession of the types and the gradual diminution in weight I attempted to show that some kind of chronological arrangement of the coins was possible, and that a very considerable period of time must have elapsed between the issue of the heaviest coins, which most nearly resemble the prototype, and of those of which the age can be fixed on historical grounds, and the types of which have very widely diverged from their original. In fact, I attempted to apply the principles of “evolution” and “natural selection” to numismatic inquiries; and when, ten years afterwards, Darwin's great work on the origin of species was published, I found that I had been approaching the study of barbaric art on much the same lines as those on which he had conducted his far more important inquiries into the hidden secrets of nature. In Chapter II. of this book I have laid down the principles on which the evolution of the types of Ancient British coins seems to have arisen; and in 1875 I enlarged farther upon this view of the subject in a lecture that I delivered at the Royal Insti-

tution on "The Coinage of the Ancient Britons and Natural Selection," a lecture of which I incorporated no small part in an anniversary address which I was suddenly called upon to deliver to the Hertfordshire Natural History Society in 1884.

Since the time when this method of inquiry was adopted in the case of British coins it has been found of service in connection with other series, and I may call attention to two interesting papers by Mr. C. F. Keary, F.S.A., on "The Morphology of Coins," which have been published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*.* Dr. Hans Hildebrand has also followed the same method in investigating the history of some of the earliest of the Scandinavian coins. In his ethnological researches General Pitt Rivers has found, in the form and ornamentation of implements, an almost analogous development with that which has prevailed among coins.

It is needless for me in these pages to enter into the principles by which, among living forms, descent with variation seems to be governed, but it may be well to reproduce my conclusions as to what were the necessities of the case with regard to these Ancient British coins. I stated them to be, 1st, that the successive issues or generations of coins should resemble each other sufficiently to pass current together; but 2nd, that, art being imperfect, there must have been more or less important variations and modifications in the successive dies that were engraved. Moreover, this tendency to variation was increased by the fact that the dies had to be rather larger in diameter than the coins which were struck from them, so that the new dies were often copied from coins not showing the whole of the device; they were also frequently copied from coins worn by circulation, and in many instances the external influence of the introduction of foreign artists made itself powerfully felt; 3rd, that, when not disturbed by this foreign element, the requirements which the types had to

* Third S., vol. v., p. 165; vol. vi. p. 41.

fulfil in order to be perpetuated were, in addition to the necessary resemblance to the pre-existing types, (a) that they should be of easy execution, and (b) that they should present symmetry of form.

The natural instincts of man lead in all parts of the world to the adoption of simple and symmetrical forms of ornament, while in all stages of culture the saving of trouble and the production of the greatest amount of show at the least possible expenditure of labour are objects of universal desire.

Thus among the Ancient Britons the reduction of a complicated and artistic design into a symmetrical figure of easy execution was the object of each successive engraver of the dies for the coins, though probably they were themselves unaware of any undue saving of trouble on their part, or of the results that ensued from their unconscious neglect of the details of the originals from which they copied.

In devices modified in the manner suggested, it may well be expected that we should find some portions of the original device surviving in a rudimentary form, nor need we be surprised if from time to time we meet with a tendency to revert towards the prototype. Some few new types will be described in the following pages which present quite as wide a divergence from what I have regarded as the prototype as do any of the coins previously published. Their connection with the prototype seems, however, equally clear. With regard to the process of development of the types and the chronological deductions to be obtained from it, I see no reason to depart from the opinion I held forty years ago. Nor do I see any cause to doubt the reasons I then brought forward, for regarding the approximate epoch of B.C. 150, as that of the commencement of the coinage. Possibly, however, a somewhat earlier date, or about B.C. 200,* may be assigned for

* See Arthur J. Evans in *Arch. Review*, vol. ii., p. 324.

the Belgic invasion, when the knowledge of coins was first brought to this country. I may add that I am doubtful whether I have not been somewhat too exclusive in regarding the Macedonian stater as the sole progenitor of the race of British gold coins.

On some of the Gaulish gold pieces we find traces of a derivation from coins of other countries than Macedonia. We may take, for instance, the coin found in the neighbourhood of Amiens, and engraved by Rigollot in the *Revue Numismatique* for 1838, vol. iii., Plate VIII., No. 1, which, if indeed Gaulish, is founded on a coin of Tarentum with the Dioscuri on the reverse. M. Anatole de Barthélemy has also published in the *Rev. Num.* for 1883, 3rd S., vol. i., Pl. I, Nos. 1 and 2, two gold coins also from Picardy, likewise with the Dioscuri on the reverse, but having a horse almost entirely covered by a diademed head on the obverse, which he considers to have been derived from coins of Tarentum or Bruttium struck long previously. My son, who is better versed in Greek coins than I, suggests that it is only the reverse that is Tarentine, and that the obverse is derived from a Carthaginian gold stater, with the head of Demeter. He adds that the curling leaf of the corn-wreath on her head may have been the origin of a kind of wing-like figure that comes down to below the ear upon the Belgic pieces, and thus have formed a prototype for the cross-band with a descending hook that so constantly occurs on the laureate bust of the earliest class of British coins.

I do not, however, at present see my way to accepting this last suggestion. There is, to my mind, no doubt that what may be termed the British prototype, Plate A, Nos. 1. to 5, is a direct and legitimate descendant of the Philippus. As to the reverse, I do not think that any question has been raised, and as to the obverse, the main variations from the original consist in the cross-bar or diadem, and in the gorget or clothing of the neck. These two features seem to be almost inseparable, and if we were to accept a modi-

fication of a Carthaginian or Tarentine coin as accounting for the diadem, we should still remain at a loss for the origin of the gorget. Looking at the general character of the types, the weight of the coins, and the pureness of the metal of which they are formed, there can be no doubt that these pieces, which are found in the north of Gaul as well as in Britain, belong to a period when the degeneration of the Philippus was still, as it were, in its infancy. Curiously enough, however, the intermediate links between the Macedonian stater and the British prototype are hardly to be found. Unfortunately the great catalogue of the magnificent series of Gaulish coins in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, by the late M. Ernest Muret, though now published, is without illustrations, though I believe that most of the plates that form an essential part of the work are already engraved. Among the Gaulish gold coins there are many types on which the laurel wreath, instead of forming one of the principal features, as has been the case in Britain, has entirely disappeared. They belong, therefore, to a totally different branch of the family of the Philippus. On some of those on which the wreath still forms one of the principal features, a peculiar cross ornament, somewhat in the form of the eye of a "hook and eye," which traverses the wreath and projects slightly at the back of the head, may be seen. Two examples of such coins, weighing 111 and 109 grains respectively, and found near Luxemburg, are figured by Hucher (Plate 61).* On other coins without the wreath a cross-bar comes in across the locks of back hair to join the crescents representing the front hair (Hucher, Plate 53, No. 2). On other coins again with the anthropocephalous horse and with scroll work around the obverse, a kind of pin projects outwards from the back of the head. It seems then probable that some kind of diadem or head ornament was an attribute of the divinity, for such I take him to be, whose head is represented on the coins. Possibly we may

* See also *Rev. Num.* 1852, vol. xvii., Plate V. 11.

have here the Belenos or Apollo of the Gauls. Not only may the diadem be his appropriate ornament, but the gorget, drapery or cuirass with which the shoulders of the god are covered, may be an essential adjunct ; and the whole type may be the careful representation of the Apollo of Belgic Gaul, grafted it is true on the Macedonian divinity, whether Hercules or Apollo, but still endowed with a certain amount of local feeling and barbaric originality.

That by far the greater number of the British obverse types on gold coins were directly derived from this peculiar head is, I think, certain. There are, however, other obverse types even on gold coins, which, though derived from the Philippus, have a different line of descent. Such types, for instance, as those of Plate D, Nos. 2, 3, 4, still present a certain amount of difficulty ; but this is, to some extent, removed by coins like that in Plate K, No. 1, on which, though the wreath has disappeared, some attempt at a head in profile may be recognised, disfigured by lines diverging in all directions, and having, in many respects, the appearance of a leaf. So much is this the case, that I have ventured to suggest that this type, when reproduced by the hands of a skilful artist, gave rise to the vine-leaf type on the coins of Verica. It is hard to trace the transitions by which the head departed so far from its original form, but the reverse with the lyre-like figure below the horse suggests that it is in the north-west part of Gaul that the connecting links are to be sought.

The relation between some of the types, now for the first time figured, and their prototypes, is so far as practicable pointed out in the descriptions of the coins. The way in which the protuberance representing the face on some of the coins with the barbarous laureate head, has on Plate K, No. 13, been converted into a boar-like animal with a long mane or crest, is very remarkable, and shows how ready the artists were to allow a certain play to their fancy in details, while preserving the general design of the pieces they had to reproduce—especially when, by a very

slight modification, it was possible to bring in some national emblem. Some other boar-like types appear to be connected with the one of which I am speaking, and thus to have originated in what may be regarded as a mere accident. The British silver, copper, and tin coinages, belong, as a rule, to a later period than the gold, and though, in Dorsetshire and the South-western and Eastern districts, there are numerous derivations from the *Philippus*, yet in other parts of the country the types are, for the most part, derived from various other sources, either Gaulish modifications of classical types, or from Family or Imperial Roman coins. Remarks on these are made in the description of the Plates. In connection with the nature of the dies used in striking such coins, as mentioned at p. 43, I may add that a second die, used by a Gaulish moneyer, is now known. It has been published by M. Changarnier, *Annuaire de Numis.*, 1884, vol. viii., p. 362,* and has been employed for striking the reverse of the silver coins of the *Volcæ Arecomici*. It is barrel-shaped, and nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and is now in the museum at Grenoble. The metal is not mentioned, but is presumably bronze.

The importance of numismatic studies in throwing light upon history is becoming year by year more widely recognised, and several writers upon early British History have, during the last twenty years or so, availed themselves of such information as can be gathered from the Ancient British coinage. Professor John Rhys, one of the best Celtic scholars of our day, has in his "*Celtic Britain*" largely made use of numismatic evidence, and has also in an appendix given his views as to the meaning of some of the proper names that appear upon the coins. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the Celtic family of languages to form a proper estimate of these interpretations, and therefore content myself with referring to them.†

* Taken from G. Vallier, "*Description du trésor de Moirans (Isère).*" Grenoble, 1879.

† "*Celtic Britain*," Society for prom. Christian Knowledge, 1882.

Professor Ridgeway also, in a highly interesting essay on the Greek Trade Routes to Britain, published in "Folk-Lore," vol. i., 1890, p. 82, has discussed the numismatic evidence bearing on his subject. He suggests that the chief Gaulish types of coins were derived from the coins of Emporiæ, in North-eastern Spain, imitations of which struck in Southern Gaul are common; and he assumes it to be an acknowledged fact that the first striking of gold coins in imitation of the Philippus began among the Arverni (Auvergne) about 250 B.C. He points out that many of the symbols occurring on Gaulish coins, such as the ox-head, bird, sea-horse, boar, &c., are to be seen on the coins of Emporiæ, from which they were in his opinion imitated by the Gaulish moneyers. Now no one will deny that the types of the silver coins of Southern Gaul were in many instances derived from those of Emporiæ and Rhoda, the coins of the former city being themselves imitations of Phœnician coins struck about the middle of the third century B.C. But in whatever degree some of the silver coins of different parts of Gaul may have been modified by the influence of the coinage of Spain, it is contrary to all analogy to suppose that the gold coinage of Ancient Gaul should have had for its prototype a silver coin of a totally different weight and value. Nor judging from the close resemblance of some of the Gaulish Philippi to their original, in type, weight, and fineness of metal, can we well assign to the first imitation of the Macedonian *stater* a date of more than a hundred years after the days of Philip, nor regard the coinage as having originated in a district so remote as Auvergne from Massalia and other Greek colonies of the south of Gaul, where the Philippus must have been current as the ordinary money of commerce.

Hucher,* indeed, who suggests that the first imitations of the Philippus were struck among the Arverni, gives the date as from about B.C. 300 to 250, and in this respect is

* P. 5.

probably correct. He seems, however, to base his theory that the coinage began among the Arverni on the monogram **Α** which occurs on an early imitation (his Plate 101, No. 8), and which is by him regarded as significant of that people. It seems far more probable that this **Α** was on the original coin from which the Gaulish engraver copied; and in corroboration of this probability it may be observed that the symbol of a thunderbolt, significant of the mint of Pella, appears also on the Gaulish coin, and that this mark and the monogram in question are found together on a Philippus described by Müller, Num. d'Alexandre le Grand, Pl. XXIV., No. 19.

Professor Ridgeway seems to consider that because on one of the imitations of the coins of Emporiæ, the horse, the head of which is formed of a little winged Eros, has been converted into a centaur, all the Gaulish coins with the anthropocephalous horse on the reverse must have been derived from these Spanish coins. It should, however, be remembered that the laureate head of the Philippus on the obverse is constantly associated with the human-headed horse on the reverse, and that it is not among the earliest of the Gaulish coins that this particular kind of horse makes its appearance. To show that imitations of the Philippus were known in the north-west of France, where, so far as I am aware, no direct imitations of the coins of Emporiæ have been found, I may cite Hucher's Plate 17, on which two gold coins from Poitou and Caen respectively are engraved, one of which still retains the two horses of the chariot, while, on both, portions of the original legend **ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ** can still be read. I may add that on the smaller of the two coins the wreath on the head of the obverse has disappeared.

As to the voided cross on the coins of the Iceni (Plate XIV., No. 13, Plate XXIII. Nos. 3, 4, 5) being derived almost directly from the Gaulish imitations of the coins of Rhoda bearing a rose, as suggested by Professor Ridgeway, I may venture to point out that the rose is a reverse concave

type at Rhoda, while it is an obverse convex type in Britain and combined with a horse on the reverse; and further that the coins of Rhoda are in silver, of not later date than the third century B.C., while the British coins are in gold and of the first century after Christ.

While accepting Professor Ridgeway's Essay as a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the early history of Gaul and Britain, I am sorry that I must differ from him as to some of his minor details.

Among articles by foreign writers relating to the British coinage I may cite one by M. A. C. Serrure in the "Annales de la Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles,"* entitled *La Numismatique et l'Epigraphie Gauloises*. I cannot, however, agree with him in regarding the coins inscribed CATTI, COMVX, &c., as having been struck either in Kent or among the Trinobantes. The resemblance between the fern-like device upon them and that on some of the coins of the Morini seems to me to be the result of derivation from a common origin rather than of imitation of the one from the other. M. Serrure seems to me hardly to appreciate the large number of apparently distinct types which, by the comparative method of investigation, can be traced back to the Macedonian coinage; and much has still to be done in investigating the evolution of many of the Gaulish types. It is to be hoped that some day this may be attempted by a competent inquirer.

* Tome iv., p. 48.

CHAPTER XIX.

UNINSCRIBED GOLD COINS.

BEFORE proceeding to describe the new varieties engraved in the accompanying plates it will be well to notice the additions that I have been able to make to the list of localities in which coins of the types figured in Plates A to E have been found. I have in most cases recorded the names of those who have been kind enough to bring discoveries of these coins under my notice. As it is very rarely the case that any one coin represents the whole of the surface of the die from which it was struck, and as in the making of new dies, which must have been a matter of very frequent occurrence, some slight variation in details must constantly have taken place, it would be an endless task to figure every modification of each type, or to describe every slight variation in different coins. When, therefore, a coin is here spoken of as being of a certain type, it by no means follows that it accurately corresponds in all its details with the coin selected for engraving. It may vary from it in size, in the part of the die which it reproduces, or even in some of the minor accessories, though still preserving the general features of the type.

PLATE A, No. 1.

Mr. Baker, of Rayleigh, Essex, possessed a fine example of this type in 1868. It was found near Maldon, Essex.

PLATE A, No. 2.

Mr. S. S. Harvey, in 1872, communicated to me an example of this coin also found in Essex.

A specimen found at Plumstead, Kent ($118\frac{1}{2}$ grains), is in the British Museum.

PLATE A, No. 3.

I have a specimen of this type, showing a small pointed cross in front of the horse much like that on No. 6, and a star of pellets below it. Like that already figured, this coin also was, I believe, found in Kent. Its weight is $26\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Mr. D. F. Kennard has informed me of another example found at Linton, near Maidstone, in 1884.

Mr. Lewis A. Majendie, in 1864, communicated to me another specimen found at Castle Hedingham, near Halstead, Essex.

Examples have been found at Kithurst Down, at Alfriston, and at Seaford, Sussex.*

PLATE A, No. 4.

A coin of this type, with a rosette of pellets beneath the horse, was found at Brick-kiln Farm, near Chesham, Bucks, and was communicated to me by the late Rev. Bryant Burgess. (See Proc. Num. Soc., March 15, 1866.)

Another of the same character was found near Hemel Hempstead, Herts, in 1869 (105 grains).

A third from the same district was found at Ashlyns, Berkhamsted, Herts, in 1868, and was in the possession of the late Mr. William Longman, F.S.A.

Another ($116\frac{1}{4}$ grains) in the British Museum, has a star of five points above the body of the horse.

I have a fine example of this type, also with the rosette of pellets, found at Bucklesham, near Ipswich, in 1868. It weighs $114\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

* E. H. Willett, F.S.A., in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xxix., p. 92, Plate I., 3.

A specimen (112 grains) was likewise found in 1872 at Polegate,* Sussex, and is in the possession of Mr. Winder, of Eastbourne.

PLATE A, No. 5.

I have seen a specimen which was found at Hastings.

PLATE A, No. 8.

Mr. W. H. Brown, of Wey House, Minster, Kent, has shown me a coin of this type (110 grains), found at Minster in 1881.

PLATE A, No. 9.

A coin nearly similar to that engraved was found near Ixworth, Suffolk, in 1864, and passed into the collection of the late Mr. Joseph Warren. A specimen much like the figure, but with the head and horse reversed, possibly in the drawing, is given in Gough's *Camden*, vol. iii., Plate VIII., Fig. 12, and in Gibson's *Camden*, p. 697, No. 21. It was found at Penbryn, Cardiganshire, and affords almost the only example of an Ancient British coin having been found in Wales. It is mentioned in Meyrick's "*Cardiganshire*," 1810, vol. ii., p. 179.

PLATE B, No. 1.

A specimen of this type was found at Strood, near Rochester, and was exhibited to the Numismatic Society, on May 15th, 1873, by Mr. C. Roach Smith.

PLATE B, No. 2.

Some allied coins are figured in Plate K.

PLATE B, No. 5.

I have a coin of this type found in 1867 on the shore at Sandown Castle, near Deal. It is considerably water-worn, and weighs but $78\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

* *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xxvi., p. 270 ; xxix. 92.

Mr. H. S. Gill, in May, 1873, exhibited to the Numismatic Society a specimen found at Kettering, Northamptonshire.

Another found at Damerham, near Salisbury, was communicated to me by the late Mr. E. T. Stevens in 1869. Another (80 grains), much like the silver coin Plate F, No. 1, was found near Chichester.*

A specimen found near Tetbury has been communicated to me by the Rev. W. Bazeley, Honorary Secretary of the Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society.

PLATE B, No. 6.

I have a specimen ($96\frac{3}{4}$ grains), found near Guildford † in 1864, and another (93 grains), found near Farnham, Surrey, in 1872.

Mr. Frank Latchmore, of Hitchin, has one of the same character (100 grains) found at Huntingdon in 1882. Another was found on the beach at West Wittering, Sussex, and was formerly in the possession of Mr. W. C. Palmer.

One from Selsea is mentioned by Mr. E. H. Willett.‡

One with zigzag lines and pellets in the exergue of the reverse, as on Plate A, No. 11, was found near Cheltenham in 1864, and was brought under my notice by Col. C. C. Abbott.

PLATE B, No. 7.

Coins of this type were found at Ackworth, near Pontefract, and at Oundle,§ in 1869. The latter weighs 99 grains. Mr. H. Tunmer has communicated to me another, weighing $99\frac{3}{4}$ grains, found near Braintree, Essex, in 1887.

Mr. Golding, of Hunton, Kent, exhibited to the British Archæological Association in 1870 a specimen found at Willesborough, near Ashford, showing the locks of hair on the obverse arranged in a perfectly straight line (Arch. Assoc. Jour., vol. xxvi., p. 379).

* Suss. Arch. Coll., xxix., 96.

† Proc. Num. Soc., May 19th, 1864.

‡ Suss. Arch. Coll., xxix., 94, Plate I., 6.

§ Proc. Num. Soc., Oct. 21st, 1869.

I have an example found at Maidstone in 1864, weighing $98\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Examples from Selsea and Cackham are mentioned by Mr. E. H. Willett.*

PLATE B, No. 8.

Coins of this type were found at Poling and Shipley, Sussex, in 1851 and 1866. Impressions of both are in the Museum at Lewes Castle. Mr. Arthur D. Smith has informed me of one having been found near Seaford, Sussex, in 1874 (88 grains); and another was found at Brighton (Proc. Num. Soc., Oct. 21st, 1869, and May 19th, 1870).

Six coins, mostly, if not all, of the second of the classes into which I have divided this type, were found on the shore near Folkestone about 1877. The discovery was communicated to me by Mr. H. H. Howorth, F.S.A. Others have been found at Cliff-at-Hoo, Kent (Rev. F. Thorpe, 1869), Oldbury, Ightham, Kent (Mr. B. Harrison, 1885), at Leagrave, Luton, Beds (Mr. F. Latchmore, 1870), and at Potton, Beds, 95 grains (Mr. W. Ridgeway, 1888).

Coins of the first class have been found at Sandy, Beds (the late Mr. James Wyatt, 1864); at Mount Batten, near Plymouth (the late Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., 1864); at Great Gransdon, near St. Neots, Hunts (the late Prof. C. C. Babington, 1864); Wakering, near Southend, Essex (Mr. Meeson, of Grays Thurrock, 1867); near West Malling, Kent, 93 grains (the late Mr. H. W. Henfrey, 1870); and near Chequers Court, Aylesbury, Bucks, 93 grains (Proc. Num. Soc., April 18th, 1867, Mr. Field); and at Burbage, near Marlborough (Rev. T. Preston, 1885).

I have one (93 grains) found at East Wittering, Sussex, in 1875. Others have been found at Selsea, Eastbourne, and Heene, Sussex.†

* Suss. Arch. Coll., xxix., 94, Plate I., 8.

† E. H. Willett in Suss. Arch. Coll., xxix., p. 95, Plate I., 9.

I have lately seen another from Trotterscliffe, near Maidstone.

PLATE B, No. 9.

A coin of this type, but showing hardly any traces of the laureate bust on the obverse, was dredged from the Thames at Walton, Surrey, and exhibited to the Numismatic Society by the late Mr. H. W. Rolfe, on February 15th, 1866.

Several have been found at Selsea and Cackham,* Sussex.

PLATE B, No. 10.

I have a coin (90 grains), found at Twyford, near Winchester, in 1879, which has the obverse not absolutely plain, but showing faint traces of the original design as on No. 9, forming a curved line in relief.

Examples of No. 10 have been found at Chequers Court, Aylesbury (87 grains) (Proc. Num. Soc., April 18th, 1867, Mr. Field), Beverstone Castle, Tetbury, Gloucestershire (Prof. Church, 1871). One with a plain exergual line was found at Chale, Isle of Wight (the late Mr. Hodder Westropp, 1883). This type has occurred at Selsea.†

PLATE B, No. 12.

I have seen another specimen also found in Kent in 1873 (83 grains), nearly identical with the figure, but with the trellised compartments broader and shorter. Another found near Ightham, Sevenoaks, was communicated to me by Mr. Benjamin Harrison, in 1874. It shows more ring ornaments and pellets above the horse, but there are no signs of any legend. Some varieties of this type are described under Plate L, No. 3.

PLATE B, No. 13.

I have a coin showing a variety of this type with a

* Suss. Arch. Coll., xxix., p. 94, Plate I., 8.

† E. H. Willett, F.S.A., in Suss. Arch. Coll., xxix., 95, Plate I., 10.

pellet above the wheel beneath the horse, and two parallel zigzag lines above the horse's tail. These are attached to a pellet close to the hand. Two annulets forming a figure of 8 are below the hand to the left. The weight is $84\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

PLATE C, No. 2.

The Rev. C. R. Manning has informed me of the discovery of a coin of this type (94 grains), at Bressingham, near Diss, Norfolk, in 1872.

PLATE C, No. 3.

The coin found near Norwich is now in my own collection. Its weight is $88\frac{3}{4}$ grains.

PLATE C, No. 4.

I have a specimen of this type ($83\frac{1}{2}$ grains) found near Bristol in 1875. Another found near Dursley, Gloucestershire (88 grains), was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries on June 25th, 1885. Another from Tetbury has been communicated to me by the Rev. W. Bazeley. One found near Dinas, in Breconshire, is mentioned in the *Arch. Cambrensis*, 3rd Ser., vol. x., p. 275, though possibly it may have been inscribed like one of the coins in Plate I., figs. 4 to 7. A short notice of the discovery of the coins at Mount Batton, Plymouth, will be found in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxv., p. 597.

PLATE C, Nos. 5, 6, 7.

I have a coin of this type (89 grains), which is said to have been found, together with four other British coins, near Thetford, in Norfolk. I have another ($90\frac{1}{4}$ grains), reported to have been found on the Downs above Brighton. One like No. 5 is said to have been found on the Downs near Bognor, Sussex (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, 2nd Ser., vol. iii., p. 259). I have some hesitation in accepting all these localities, so many of the coins of this type having been

found at Whaddon Chase, and subsequently dispersed all over the kingdom. Previous to this discovery the type was almost unknown.

PLATE C, No. 9.

I have a specimen of this type ($85\frac{3}{4}$ grains) found near Hemel Hempstead, Herts, in 1884, and have seen another from Oxfordshire ($86\frac{3}{4}$ grains). Mr. T. C. Brown, of Further Barton, Cirencester, has informed me of another example found near that town many years ago.

PLATE C, No. 10.

For a variety of this type see Plate K, No. 14.

PLATE C, No. 14.

Another coin of this type ($20\frac{3}{4}$ grains) was found in 1872 at Orwell, Cambridge, and is now in my collection. It shows a portion of an annulet beneath the nut-like figure below the horse.

PLATE D, No. 1.

There were two or three coins of this type in the Saver-nake Forest hoard, Wilts, in company with coins of Epaticcus. I have the one mentioned in the text, and the Rev. C. Soames, of Mildenhall, near Marlborough, has another in his collection.

PLATE D, No. 2.

For a variety of this type see Plate K, No 2.

PLATE D, Nos. 3 AND 4.

I have a coin much like No. 3 (29 grains) found at Braughing, Herts. Among the coins found at Selsea was one of this type, Suss. Arch. Coll., xxix., 100, Plate II., 4.

PLATE D, No. 7.

This type has been found on the shore at Selsea, Sussex.*

PLATE D, No. 8.

I have an example of this type found upon the shore near Bognor in 1880. It has suffered from the sea, and now weighs but 68 grains.

PLATE D, No. 9.

This coin is now in my own collection. Its weight is 11 grains.

PLATE D, No. 11.

I have a good specimen of this type found at Worth, near Sandwich, Kent. With regard to the coin mentioned by Battely, see Plate M, No. 12.

PLATE D, No. 13.

Mr. William Allen has kindly ceded to me a coin of this type from Larkshill Field, or Larksfield, Braughing, Herts, a spot where numerous ancient British coins have been discovered. It weighs $20\frac{1}{4}$ grains. I have another specimen found, in 1876, near Cambridge (21 grains). This shows that on the obverse the floral ornament was surrounded by a beaded circle at some little distance from it. In front of the horse on the reverse are two ring ornaments with a pellet between them. The device above the horse is of the same character as that on Plate I, No. 10, and Plate XIV., No. 5.

Mr. Frank Latchmore, of Hitchin, has a coin like that from Braughing, found in 1883 at Girtford Bridge, near Sandy, Beds, and weighing 20 grains.

PLATE E, No. 2.

A specimen is engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1768, vol. xxxviii., p. 608, apparently found in Sussex.

* Suss. Arch. Coll., xxix., p. 96, Plate I, 11.

Mr. D. F. Kennard has a coin of this type ($21\frac{1}{4}$ grains) that shows a wavy line in front of the two small ring ornaments on the obverse. It was found on Cox Heath, near Maidstone. Mr. W. R. Davies has a specimen from Bognor ($20\frac{1}{4}$ grains) with a zigzag exergual line on the reverse.

For a variety of this type see Plate L, No. 5. I have seen a specimen with a C-shaped figure behind the horse, apparently intended for a serpent.

PLATE E, No. 3.

Mr. Meeson, of Grays Thurrock, had, in 1867, a similar coin, but larger and more coarsely executed. It is said to have been found at Silbury Hill, Wilts. I have a well-spread specimen (22 grains) of good workmanship found at Medmenny, near Selsea, in 1875.

For other varieties see Plate L.

PLATE E, No. 6.

It would appear as if the animal on the reverse of these coins was a horse (see Num. Chron., N.S., vol. xvii., Plate IX., No. 10, and Suss. Arch. Coll., vol. xxix., Plate III., 13). Above the horse is a symbol which may possibly be a T. (See Plate M, No. 8). Several were found at Selsea and Wittering.

PLATE E, No. 7.

What seems to be the actual coin here engraved is now in my own collection. The star above the animal on the reverse has only four points. On the obverse there are traces of an inscribed tablet. The coin is doubtless a badly preserved example of the type figured in Plate XVIII., No. 9.

PLATE E, No. 9.

Col. C. C. Abbott had a specimen of this type (26 grains) found near Malmesbury. I have also seen one from the Isle of Wight.

PLATE E, No. 10.

Mr. Lucas, of Lewes, has a coin of this type found in Duckland Common Field, near Hitchin, 1867. Others have been found near Selsea, as well as numerous examples of Nos. 11 and 12. (See Plate M, Nos. 9 to 12.)

A coin presenting a variety of this type was found in 1889 in a garden at New Southgate by Mr. W. Ridgway, who has obligingly communicated the fact to me.

Another good specimen (23 grains), found at Wester Hill, Linton, in April, 1890, has been communicated to me by Mr. D. F. Kennard. The type is engraved as No. 106 in the "Dictionnaire Archéologique de la Gaule."

I now proceed to describe the coins engraved in the new Plates K, L, and M.

PLATE K, No. 1.

Obv.—Convex. Traces of a human head over which are several diverging lines, one of these ending in a kind of palmate leaf that represents a part of the hair.

Rev.—Concave. A charioteer driving to the right ; below the horse, an oval pellet beneath an arch of small ovals. There is an exergual line, the space below apparently ornamented with pellets.

N. 122 grains.

This coin was found in a brickfield near Kew, and is in the collection of Mr. J. Layton, F.S.A., of Kew Bridge. An almost identical coin (118 grains) is in the British Museum. The devices have evidently been taken from one of the early varieties of the British Philippus, of which, however, the obverse was so much worn that the head was hardly to be recognised. The result has been that whilst in the diverging cross lines there is some resemblance to the curious obverse device on coins like Plate D, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and Plate K, No. 2, there is a general leaflike appearance about the whole design. As I have subsequently pointed out at page 510 it seems by no means impossible that some coin such as this, containing all the elements of a leaf in

its type, may have been the prototype which, in the hands of a skilful artist, gave rise to the vine-leaf type on the gold coins of Verica.

Unfortunately both the coins are considerably worn, but the charioteer on the reverse can on each be plainly seen.

PLATE K, No. 2.

Obv.—Convex. Numerous nearly parallel raised bands springing from a central band, at an angle of about sixty degrees; between them, small spikelets.

Rev.—Concave. Horse to the left, with bifid fore-leg and branched tail. On his quarters is a squatting figure apparently winged, holding a staff parallel to the mane. Below the horse is another staff in the same direction, and a lyre-shaped figure.

N. 116½ grains.

This coin is also in Mr. Layton's collection, and was found in 1870 in a market garden near Kew. I have engraved it as presenting a variety of Plate D, No. 2, and also as a further example of such coins being found in England. Some remarks upon the type and on the occurrence of such coins on the continent will be found at page 81. An almost identical coin is engraved as No. 103 in the Plates of Gaulish coins in the "Dictionnaire Archéologique de la Gaule," and in the *Rev. Num.*, 1869, N.S. xiv., Plate II., No. 16 (120 grains).

PLATE K, No. 3.

Obv.—Portions of the rude laureate bust to the right, the cross bandlet very narrow, and only a single row of locks of the back hair.

Rev.—Rude horse to the left; in front and behind, pointed ovals containing pellets; in the field, numerous pellets and traces of the arms of Victory. In the exergue, a zigzag ornament with pellets in the spaces.

N. 95 grains.

This coin, which is nearly flat, is in the collection of Mr. Hyman Montagu, F.S.A., but it is not known where

it was found. I have engraved it as offering some features of novelty, especially in the number of pellets with which the field of the reverse is crowded.

PLATE K, No. 4.

Obv.—Convex. Portions of the rude laureate bust, to the right, in which the ornamentation on the neck occupies a prominent position.

Rev.—Concave. Rude horse to the right; in front and behind, an oval ring ornament; above and below, pellets, crescents, &c.

N. 96 grains.

This coin was found at Brumstead, Norfolk, in 1875, and is in the cabinet of Mr. Robert Fitch, F.S.A. It offers a variety of Plate B, No. 1, but is also connected with Plate A, No. 12, though the horse is in the opposite direction. It probably belongs to the eastern part of Britain.

PLATE K, No. 5.

Obv.—Convex. Portions of the degenerate laureate bust, to the right; a corded line in front of the crescents representing the front hair, beyond which are some oblong figures and curved lines.

Rev.—Concave. Rude horse galloping to the left; below, a rosette of pellets; above, pellets, crescents, &c. The exergual line is corded; below are crescents enclosing pellets placed alternately upwards and downwards.

N. 98 grains.

This coin was found at Sutton-upon-Trent, Notts, in 1872, and was communicated to me by the late Mr. H. W. Henfrey. Its most remarkable feature is the corded line separating the area, where the face ought to be, from the rest of the head. In the three next coins there is a more or less distinct line in a similar position, but not corded.

PLATE K, No. 6.

Obv.—Convex. Portions of bust as before; two rosettes of pellets between the wreath and the crescents representing the front hair; two semicircles joined by a bar and a star with curved rays in place of the face.

Rev.—Concave. Rude horse to the right; above, pellets, &c.; below, a rosette of pellets; in front, part of a star. The exergual space with zigzag enclosing pellets joins on to one of the fore-legs.

N. 91½ grains.

For this coin, found at Bourn, Lincolnshire, in 1879, I am indebted to the late Archdeacon Pownall, F.S.A. For another with a star having curved rays below the neck of the horse I am under obligation to Mr. Edward Peacock, F.S.A. This latter was found at Waddingham, near Kirton-in-Lindsey, and weighs 91½ grains. They are connected with the types Plate A, No. 11, and Plate C, No. 1.

PLATE K, No. 7.

Obv.—Convex. Bust, &c., as on No. 6, but a semicircle in the place of the star with curved rays.

Rev.—Concave. Rude horse galloping to the left; in front, pellets, and a ring ornament; above, a solid crescent, and pellets, and a short wreath of four leaves between two others of the same character pointing in opposite directions; below, a rosette of pellets and an exergual line.

N. 92 grains.

This coin was found near Oundle in 1868, and was in the collection of the late Mr. Beal, of that town. It is remarkable as showing parts of wreaths similar to that on the obverse transferred to the reverse. Something of the same kind may be observed on Plate XX., No. 3, and on some of the silver coins of the Iceni.

PLATE K, No. 8.

Obv.—Convex. Portions of the rude bust; two open crescents, joined by a transverse line in the place of the face. The clothing of the neck represented by a ladder-like ornament.

Rev.—Concave. Disjointed horse to the left ; above, the arms of Victory and globules ; below, a star with curved rays ; traces of an exergual line.

N. 90 grains.

This coin was found at West Hagbourne, near Wallingford, and is in the collection of Mr. W. R. Davies, of that town. It varies from any of the coins that I have figured, and the obverse type is so far removed from the prototype that the artist who engraved the dies can hardly have been aware of what he was representing. The four coins last described, Plate K, Nos. 5 to 8, would seem all to have been struck within the limits of the midland counties. The separation of the area for the face from the rest of the bust by means of a line is to be observed on some coins of the Whaddon Chase type, like Plate C, No. 6.

PLATE K, NOS. 9 AND 10.

Obv.—Convex. Portions of the rude laureate bust to the right, the leaves of the wreath turned downwards ; there are only four locks of back-hair, which are very crooked ; one of the crescents representing the front hair survives, but is solid instead of being open ; another has been converted into a kind of cornucopiæ from which spring three diverging lines ; the clothing of the neck is represented by a group of curves.

Rev.—Concave. Horse to the right, with a tail having a triple end. The two hind legs are united and end in a single foot, the fore legs form one of the rays of a kind of five-pointed star, one lower ray of which ends in three claws ; above the horse is a group of eight pellets ; below, one of three. There are also small pellets below the tail and in the star. Above the tail, three lines joined to an 8-shaped figure. There are two exergual lines joined by a zigzag with pellets in the spaces.

N. 94½, 94½, 97, 97½ grains.

These coins form portions of a small hoard of seven or eight coins found in 1867 near Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, several of which came into my possession. The

modification of the device on both obverse and reverse is remarkable, and there must be some links still missing between these coins and any phases of the prototype at present known. The new device in front of the horse is very peculiar and its origin hard to understand. We can readily conceive that the derivatives from such coins might present types on the reverse in which the horse would have been metamorphosed beyond all possibility of recognition.

There are in the British Museum three specimens of this type, from the same hoard, weighing 96·3, 96·3, and 96·7 grains respectively. Another (79·1 grains) is said to have been found at Blandford, Dorset.

PLATE K, No. 11.

Obv.—Convex. Portions of the rude laureate bust to the right; a wheel with four spokes with pellets between them in the place of clothing on the neck.

Rev.—Concave. Disjointed horse to the left; above, a long lozenge, containing four pellets; below, tribrach with curved arms ending in pellets; in front, a wheel as on the obverse.

N. 85½ grains.

This coin was found at South Ferriby, near Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire, and was exhibited to the Numismatic Society on February 21, 1871, by Mr. A. H. Pechell. The treatment of the horse is peculiar, and to some extent resembles that which is seen on many Yorkshire coins. The relief, however, is lower, and the workmanship better, though the coin may be regarded as one of the connecting links between those struck in the Midland district and those of the Parisi. See, for instance, the coin engraved in Plate XXIII., No. 14.

PLATE K, No. 12.

Obv.—Portions of the rude laureate bust to the right.

Rev.—Disjointed horse to the right; above, the arms of Victory, a solid crescent, pellets, &c.; there are traces of a beaded circle that surrounded the whole.

N. 100 grains.

This coin was found at Shefford, Beds, and is in the collection of Mr. Frank Latchmore, of Hitchin. It is nearly flat, and not unlike some Kentish coins. It has, however, the peculiarity of showing a beaded circle round the reverse.

PLATE K, No. 13.

Obv.—Convex. Double wreath of small leaves crossed by a treble band, the centre line of which expands into a large solid crescent with a cresting of vertical lines bounded by a beaded arc; the two outer lines turn away, the one at a right angle to the left, the other into a curved trumpet-like figure with an annulet in the middle. At the end of this is a ring ornament, and to the right a series of beaded lines. Within the solid crescent are two open crescents, each connected with it by three diverging lines.

Rev.—Concave. Extremely rude horse to the left, with vertical legs, the mane formed of two beaded straight lines. Above, a number of large pellets, four of which are connected by a cross; behind, horizontal lines and an oval ring ornament; below, a pellet with four projecting arms; in the field, various small pellets; below the exergual line, a zigzag and pellets.

N. 78 grains.

This curious coin was found at Cheriton, near Winchester, in 1870, and is in my own cabinet. Its types are of great interest from a morphological point of view; for, at first sight, neither the laureate head nor the horse would be recognised by a casual observer, though the divergence from the types of Plate B, No. 5, is not very wide. On the obverse the wreath of the laureate bust, the clothing of the neck, and two of the crescents representing the front hair, still occupy their usual positions; but an attempt has been made to give some meaning to the mere

swelling which, on so many coins, is all that survives of the face. Possibly the coin from which the engraver copied showed some of those radial striations so often to be seen on ancient coins, which resulted from the spreading of the metal of the coins when struck, producing small furrows in the comparatively soft dies. Anyhow, a cresting or mane has been added to the crescent-formed representative of the face, which has thus been converted into what would appear to be an animal form. It seems, indeed, to represent a boar with a mane, much like that on the brass coins of Cunobeline, Plate XI., Nos. 10 and 11, and on the silver coins of the Iceni. The lines connecting the animal with the open crescents beneath give the idea of legs. The general effect is that of a boar forming the top of an ensign or standard, like that held by the warrior on the not uncommon silver coins of the Gaulish Dubnoreix, Hucher, Plate 3, No. 1. The boar, as a standard, is formed as the type of some of the coins of the Aulerici Ebuovices (Rev. Num. v., 1840, Plate XVII., 6. Hucher, Plate 74).

PLATE K, No. 14.

Obv.—Convex. Cruciform ornament with two open crescents in the centre, from which proceed two straight triple wreaths, the central line being thin and not corded; at right angles are two curved double wreaths ending in ring ornaments; in the angles are four large pellets, two of them at the apex of V-shaped figures with curved sides between two annulets, the other two opposite to open crescents which connect two large annulets, and have small annulets on either side.

Rev.—Concave. Horse running to the left on a beaded exergual line; above and behind, two solid crescents, back to back, a large pellet, and an oval ring ornament; beneath the tail, a small annulet; in front, a pellet.

N. 85 grains.

This fine coin serves to complete the types of that engraved as Plate C, No. 10. The main difference

between the two coins is that this has a pellet instead of an annulet above the tail of the horse. It was found, about 1878, between Drayton Beauchamp and Wilstone, Bucks; so that my suggestion that the type belongs to the central part of England is corroborated. A fine specimen (84·2 grains) is in the British Museum, but its place of finding is unknown. The coin engraved in Stukeley, Plate XIX., 6, was probably of the small size and of the type Plate L, No. 7.

PLATE L, No. 1.

Obv.—Convex and plain, with the exception of a transverse ridge, on either side of which is an S-shaped figure.

Rev.—Concave. Three-tailed horse to the right, the shoulder formed with a ring ornament, the mane beaded and recurved; below, a wheel of eight spokes; in the field, curved figures, ring ornaments, and pellets.

N. 85½ grains.

This coin, which presents an entirely novel obverse type, was found at Sandy, Beds, in 1880. The survivor of the original laureate bust, in the shape of a simple raised band, is met with on numerous coins, both uninscribed and inscribed. I am, however, at a loss to point out the immediate source from which the peculiar modification on this coin was derived. The coins which present the nearest analogies are some of the small gold pieces from the south coast, such as Plate E, No. 5, and Plate M, Nos. 5 to 7. On a silver Icenian coin, Plate XVI., No. 6, the ear survives in somewhat the same position, but in rather different form. The horse with the triple tail and the ring ornament on his shoulder, combines features of the ruder form of the animal with those of a class on which it is more artistically drawn, as, for instance, Plate IV., No. 13.

PLATE L, No. 2.

Obv.—Convex and plain.

D

Rev.—Concave. Horse prancing to the left, the off fore-leg bified, the tail branched ; above, a looped ornament enclosing a pellet ; below, a triple ornament, each branch of which resembles the nose of the horse ; in the field, ring ornaments and pellets ; some traces of a circle of separate beads enclosing the whole.

N. $81\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

I am not sure where this coin, which is in my own collection, was found. The triple ornament below the horse is the same as that seen above it on coins like Plate D, No. 13, on the coin of Commios, Plate I, No. 10, and on the coins of Addedomaros, Plate XIV., Nos. 5 and 6. The branched tail is like that on some other coins of the latter prince. The figure above the horse is allied with that in the same position on the coin of Diborigus (?), Plate XIII., No. 14. It is not unlike a buffalo's head, and it will be remembered that an ox-head occupies the same position on many coins. It seems to me probable that the coin was struck either in Essex or Kent.

PLATE L, No. 3.

Obv.—Convex and plain.

Rev.—Horse to the left, with a ring ornament on his shoulder, prancing over an oblong trellised compartment ; in front, a ring ornament and pellet, another pellet beneath the tail ; above, three ring ornaments in triangle ; pellets in the field.

N. $69\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

This coin, together with another of the same type and weight, was found at Cliff End, Hastings, in 1882. Both coins have suffered somewhat from the wearing action of the sea, but they must originally have been below the normal weight of about 85 grains. They are probably a little later in date than the Kentish coins, Plate B, No. 12, from which they differ in several unimportant respects. There is no appearance of letters upon them.

PLATE L, No. 4.

Obv.—Convex and plain, though the surface is slightly uneven.

Rev.—Concave. Horse springing to the left, over an oblong trellised compartment; a ring ornament in front and below the tail; above, a long triangular compartment, the apex downwards, the base beaded and slightly curved, enclosing a ring ornament; an annulet at each end of the base of the triangle, another in the field.

N. 19½ grains.

I purchased this coin at Mr. Kermack Ford's sale in 1884, and it was probably found near Southampton. It is evidently the quarter of some such pieces as those last described, though the arrangement above the horse is different. There are some traces of lines above the oblong compartment, but they may be merely defects in the die. The triangle enclosing a ring ornament and the trellised compartment also connect this type with that of Plate D, No. 11, from which all trace of the horse has disappeared. The type is also allied with that of Plate E, No. 8.

PLATE L, No. 5.

Obv.—Convex. Remains of the laureate bust to the right, the cross band with three ring ornaments upon it, the wreath bent at an obtuse angle, the crescents of the front hair joined by a penannular ring ornament and having a pellet within each; there are four locks of back hair. The whole has been surrounded by a beaded circle.

Rev.—Concave. Horse with triple tail to the right, with ring ornament in front joined by a line to the chest; above and below, floral ornaments; in the field, annulets and a ring ornament.

N. 17¾ grains.

This coin was found on the sea-shore near Hastings in 1881, and is in my own collection. In type it is closely connected with Plate E, Nos. 1 and 2, but it has several special features of its own, as, for instance, that of having the obverse design enclosed within a beaded circle. When looked at with the wreath in a horizontal position it requires but little imagination to find a full face in the type, the

crescents forming the eyebrows. On several Pannonian tetradrachms a full face appears below the wreath, which may well have originated from some such modification of a laureate head as that which here occurs.

A nearly similar coin from Selsea (13·6 grains) is in the British Museum.

PLATE L, No. 6.

Obv.—Convex. Indistinct traces of the remains of the laureate bust.

Rev.—Concave. Triple-tailed horse to the right; in front, an ornamented pellet; above, a decorated and a plain ring ornament; below, a bird-like figure and a pellet.
N. 15·7 grains.

This coin is one of those found on the Sussex shore in the neighbourhood of Selsea, and is now in the British Museum. The obverse type was probably of much the same character as that of No. 5, but has suffered much from the sea. It is hard to say whether the object below the horse on the reverse is a tribrach with curved arms, or a bird. Bird-like figures are found above the horse on several coins from the same district, as on Plate L, Nos. 11 to 13. The discovery of the Selsea coins will be more fully described at page 496, and a summary of the uninscribed gold coins from that spot will be found at page 461.

PLATE L, No. 7.

Obv.—Convex. Cruciform device with a ring ornament in the centre; two of the limbs are double wreaths joined by a solid crescent at one end, and ending in small ring ornaments at the other; the other limbs are plain corded lines ending in ring ornaments at the edge of the coin; from one proceeds a beaded line parallel to one of the double wreaths, having three locks of the back hair of the original laureate bust behind it, two of which end in imperfect ring ornaments; the other corded line has a thin beaded line at its side, below which are remains of the clothing of the neck; in the other two angles are open crescents connecting ring ornaments; quite in the angles are pellets. A beaded circle surrounds the whole.

Rev.—Concave. Horse prancing to the right; above, a beaded wheel; below, a decorated ring ornament or rosette; beneath the tail, a small ring ornament; in front, an annulet with a V-shaped figure attached.

N. 18½ grains.

I bought this coin out of the Litchfield collection in 1865, but I do not know where it was found. The type is engraved by Stukeley, in a more faithful manner than usual, in his Plate XIX., No. 6, from an example in the collection of Joseph Tolson Lockyer, F.S.A. A lock of back hair appears, however, to have been mistaken for a bird's foot. The obverse type is of considerable interest as showing how completely the original type of the laureate head was forgotten, while several of its features were preserved as ornaments to fill the angles between the limbs of a cruciform ornament. The obverse bears some resemblance to that of the coin from Bracklesham, engraved as Plate D, No. 14, and to that of Plate C, No. 13, and I think that this coin not improbably was struck somewhere in the South-eastern district.

PLATE L, No. 8.

Obv.—Convex. Confused portions of the degraded laureate bust to the right; a wheel of eight spokes to the right of the wreath.

Rev.—Concave. Rude horse to the left; above and below, a wheel.

N. 11·1 grains.

This coin, from the Selsea find, is now in the British Museum. Only one specimen of the type was found. Mr. Ernest Willett has figured it in the *Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. xvii., Plate IX., No. 4, and *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. xxix., Plate II., No. 10. This coin is of interest as having a wheel transferred from its usual place on the reverse to a position on the obverse. In Plate M, No. 2, there are two wheels that form a leading feature in the obverse device.

A wheel is placed on the cheek of the head on the obverse of a Gaulish coin, No. 280, in the "Dictionnaire Archéologique de la Gaule."

PLATE L, No. 9.

Obv.—Convex. Remains of the laureate head to the right, the cross-bar converted into a double wreath; an annulet in the centre of the device, which is surrounded by a ring of small annulets.

Rev.—Concave. Horse to the left; above, a floral ornament, below, a rosette; a line projecting from the chest was probably connected with an annulet.

N. 16 grains.

This coin is also from Selsea and in the British Museum. It is engraved in the Num. Chron., N.S., vol. xvii., Plate IX., No. 6, and in the Sussex Arch. Coll., vol. xxix., Plate III., No. 5. The obverse type is closely related to that of Plate L, No. 7, but the horse on the reverse is in an opposite direction.

PLATE L, No. 10.

Obv.—Convex. Remains of the laureate bust to the right, but a large radiated ornament in front of the wreath, which is composed of three corded lines.

Rev.—Concave. Rude horse to the left, formed with ring ornaments on the shoulder and hind quarters; above and below, decorated ring ornaments and small plain ring ornaments.

N. 12·4 grains.

Also from Selsea and in the British Museum. It is engraved in the Num. Chron. N.S., vol. xvii., Plate IX., No. 5, and in the Sussex Arch. Coll., vol. xxix., Plate III., No. I.

PLATE L, Nos. 11, 12, 13.

Obv.—Convex. Beardless bust to the left, with a broad plaited fillet on the forehead, behind which is an open crescent from which springs a kind of branch; on the top of the head the hair is arranged in parallel locks, behind the ear are two spiral curls turned in opposite directions.

Rev.—Concave. Horse prancing to the left, the upper part of three of the legs represented by double lines; in front, a small cross with wavy limbs, and a star or rosette; below, a wheel of eight spokes; above, a star or rosette, and what seems to be a bird with open beak. On some specimens the beak is wanting.

N. 19½, 20, and 19 grains.

This type was unknown until the discovery of the Selsea coins, when six specimens were found. It has been published by Mr. Ernest Willett, in the *Num. Chron. N.S.*, vol. xvii., Plate IX., Figs. 1, 2A. and 2B, and in the *Sussex Arch. Coll.* vol. xxix., Plate II., Nos. 1 and 2. As Mr. Willett has pointed out, there is some resemblance between the head on these coins and that on the silver coin of Dubnovellaunus, Plate IV., No. 11. These are, indeed, the only British coins on which such a head appears. Although Mr. Willett finds a difficulty in connecting these coins with the Philip-pic derivative chain, the type seems to me to be a late resuscitation of the laureate head as it appears upon some of the varieties of Plate A, No. 5, from which one of the open crescents has been adapted to form the ear, another to form the eye-brow, and a third as the starting point of the fillet or wreath. There is, however, much originality in the adaptation. This view as to the origin of the type is supported by the fact that the bird-like figure on the reverse is of nearly the same shape as a portion of the remains of the Victory on some of the early coins. On a larger scale this may be seen in Plate A, No. 4. The bird on Plate G, No. 2, and the figure above the horse on Plate L, No. 14, may have come from a similar source. On the obverse of the latter a bird-like figure appears. The head upon it is not altogether unlike that on the coins now under consideration. The spiral coil of hair is like those on some Gaulish staters, as, for instance, Hucher, "*L'Art. Gaulois*," Part II., No. 2.

PLATE I., No. 14.

Obv.—Convex. Bare, beardless head in profile to the right,

the hair in crescent-like locks springing from a beaded line; in front, a crescent between two small ring ornaments; below, a bird-like figure formed of three decorated pellets.

Rev.—Concave. Horse to the right, with ring ornaments on the head, shoulders, and quarters; above, a figure like two wings joined so as to resemble a bucranium; in front, a beaded ring ornament; below and in the field, other small ones, plain, and a pellet.

N. (?) 19½ grains.

I do not know where this coin was found, and am not sure whether the metal of which it is made should be classed as gold or as silver. It appears to be a mixture of the two in which the latter preponderates. The head differs from that on any other British coin with which I am acquainted, but the bird-like figure below it and the style of the reverse seem to connect the coin with the South-eastern district, and to favour the view that it is British rather than Gaulish. The head, however, is not unlike that on an Æduan silver coin in the *Ann. de Numismatique*, vol. ii., Plate I., No. 2.

PLATE M, No. 1.

Obv.—Convex. Faint traces of what may have been a laureate head.

Rev.—Concave. A curved broad line across the field, with numerous pellets on either side; above and below, thin crescents.

N. 20 grains.

This coin, though of a Sussex type, is stated by its owner, Mr. W. C. Palmer, to have been found at Weston-under-Penyard, Herefordshire. It has been described by the late Mr. Bergne in the *Arch. Assoc. Jour.*, 1871, vol. xxvii., p. 208, No. 1. The concavity of the reverse is much greater than usual, and resembles that of the barbarous German *Regenbogen-Schüsselchen*, which are also descendants of the Philippus. The connection between the reverse type and that of the charioteer is very ob-

scure, but is to be sought through such coins as Nos. 13 and 14 in the same Plate, and in Plate E, No. 9. I have an even ruder coin (18 grains) from East Wittering, Sussex, given to me by Mr. H. Willett. Another example is in the British Museum.

PLATE M, No. 2.

Obv.—Convex. Two double lines across the field, the inner one corded and the outer beaded, ending in ring ornaments; between them, two wheels of many spokes between two ring ornaments; the spaces left are occupied by pellets. On either side of the principal device are faint curved and circular lines imitated from the hair of the laureate bust.

Rev.—Concave. Horse to the left, with triple tail and ring ornament on the shoulder; above, a wheel of eight spokes; below, a bird-like figure; in the field, numerous plain and ornamented pellets.

N. 18·6 grains.

This coin, which was found near Selsea, is now in the British Museum. The device on the obverse, in which the wheels from the reverse are combined with the wreath and hair of the usual obverse type, bears some analogy with those of Plate L, Nos. 8 and 10. The bird on the reverse is like that on Plate L, Nos. 11 to 13, but without the open beak. Mr. E. Willett has engraved this coin in the *Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. xvii., Plate IX., No. 3, and *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. xxix., 1879, Plate II., No. 3.

PLATE M, No. 3.

Obv.—Convex. Slight traces of what was once a laureate head.

Rev.—Concave. Horse to the right; below, a wheel of eight spokes; above, a small annulet; behind, a pellet.

N. 18·1 grains.

This coin, from the Selsea find, is now in the British Museum. In character it is closely allied to a common Sussex type, Plate E, No. 3.

PLATE M, No. 4.

Obv.—Convex. Raised band across the field.

Rev.—Concave. Horse to the right, the shoulder formed with a ring ornament; above and in front, stars of pellets; below, a wheel (?).

N. 12·6 grains.

This and the remaining coins in the Plate down to No. 11 are from the Selsea find, and in the British Museum. The only trace left upon it of the head is the raised band representing the wreath, as on Plate E, No. 13, and some of the gold coins of Dubnovellaunus and Vosenos(?). The horse is much like that on Plate E, No. 5. The type is figured in the Num. Chron., N.S., vol. xvii., Plate IX., No. 9, and in the Sussex Arch. Coll., vol. xxix, 1879, Plate III., No. 2.

PLATE M, No. 5.

Obv.—Convex. Traces of two corded lines, between which are three ornamented pellets or ring ornaments.

Rev.—Concave. A branch-like figure issuing from an ornamented pellet, from which also proceed two diverging lines ending in small annulets; on either side of the branch, a thick corded line; above, on the right, two annulets conjoined; two other annulets between the diverging lines.

N. 18·4 grains.

This coin is engraved in the Num. Chron., N.S., vol. xvii., Plate IX., No. 8, and in the Sussex Arch. Coll., vol. xxix., 1879, Plate III., No. 8. The reverse device is of interest as so closely resembling that of the small continental coin which I have attributed to Verica, and of which a woodcut is given on page 509. The analogy with Plate E, No. 11, and some other allied types, is apparent. The connection between the branch-like figure and that on Nos. 9 and 11 in the same Plate can be less readily traced. Some remarks on the origin of this character of type will be found on page 96.

PLATE M, No. 6.

Obv.—Convex. Three ornamented pellets between two corded lines; on either side, three small annulets in triangle.

Rev.—Concave. Horse to the left; above, a dolphin-like figure and two ornamented pellets; another in front; below, a rosette of pellets.

N. 14.5 grains.

This type also is engraved in the Num. Chron., N.S., vol. xvii., Plate IX., No. 11, and in the Sussex Arch. Coll., vol. xxix., 1879, Plate III., No. 6. Many examples were found near Selsea ranging in weight from 12 to 15 grains.

PLATE M, No. 7.

Obv.—Convex. A band of three corded lines between two open crescents back to back.

Rev.—Concave. Horse to the left; above, a star of pellets; below, a rosette and a small annulet.

N. 16 grains.

This coin is engraved in the Num. Chron., N.S., vol. xvii., Plate IX., No. 7, and in the Sussex Arch. Coll., vol. xxix., 1879, Plate III., No. 10. It is nearly related to the coin engraved in Plate E, No. 5, the principal difference being that the horse is to the left instead of to the right.

PLATE M, No. 8.

Obv.—Convex. A large pellet surrounded by a circular wreath.

Rev.—Concave. Horse stepping to the right; below, a pellet; above, a diagonal line, meeting another at a nearly right angle.

N. 15 grains.

This type is engraved in the Num. Chron., N.S., vol. xvii., Plate IX., No. 10, and the Sussex Arch. Coll., vol. xxix., 1879, Plate III., No. 13. Several were found near Selsea varying in weight from 14 to 16 grains. They enable me to correct the description of my Plate E, No. 6,

where the animal is described as resembling a dog or a wolf. As there stated, I had not seen the original coin, of which I copied a figure, but I have now little doubt that on that coin also, the animal was a horse. On some coins there is a figure above the horse that looks like the letter T, and is therefore suggestive of the coins having been struck by Tincommius. Future discoveries may show whether it is a T or not.

PLATE M, No. 9.

Obv.—Convex. Remains of a device like that on Plate E, No. 9.

Rev.—Concave. Crooked band across the field ; above, a branching figure.

N. 28 grains.

PLATE M, No. 10.

Obv.—Convex and irregular.

Rev.—Concave. The crooked band broken in two ; above, a figure like a crested helmet, and three-quarters of a square ; below, two figures like an I and a Y.

N. 20·8 grains.

PLATE M, No. 11.

Obv.—Convex and irregular.

Rev.—Concave. Much the same as No. 10, but the helmet-like figure is in the middle of the field, and a portion of a circular figure below the crooked band.

N. 21·2 grains.

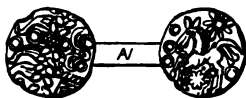
I have engraved these examples, some of which have already been figured by Mr. Ernest Willett, in illustration of the numerous varieties that exist more or less closely connected with Plate E, No. 9, with which again other types, such as Plate E, Nos. 10 and 11, are allied. The origin of the reverse type is to be sought in coins like Plate D, No. 4, in which the crooked line first makes its appearance crossing the horse. To judge from the weight, these coins are earlier in date than the majority of the small Sussex coins on which a fairly well-formed horse is repre-

sented. This will, perhaps, be the fitting place for recapitulating the types, weights, specific gravity, and the number of the small uninscribed coins from the Sussex shore near Selsea as given by Mr. Ernest Willett. I have modified the references so as to make them applicable to my own plates, and have omitted those of the type Plate E, No. 12, which I am now inclined to assign to Verica, as will subsequently be seen at page 508. I have included coins of the types Plate M, Nos. 6 and 8, in the general list, though Mr. Willett has classed them separately as Romano-Celtic rather than as true British. They are probably among the latest of the types, but it is difficult to draw any hard and fast line of demarcation between the one class and the other.

Type.	Weight. Grains.	Specific Gravity.	Number.
Plate B, No. 14, or E, No. 2 .	20	14	25
„ B, No. 15	15	12	2
„ D, No. 4	22·4	14	1
„ E, No. 3	11—20	13	6
„ E, No. 6, or M, No. 15	15	11·5	11
„ E, No. 10, or M, Nos. 9, 10, 11	21—22	15	15
„ L. No. 8	13	12	1
„ L. No. 9	16	12	1
„ L. No. 10	12		1
„ L. Nos. 11, 12, 13 .	20	13·5	6
„ M. No. 1	18	13	3
„ M. No. 2	18·6	14·5	1
„ M. No. 4	12·5	11	1
„ M. No. 5	13	10	1
„ M. No. 6	14·5	12	18
„ M. No. 7	15·5	13	2
Plain disc	16		1
			96

I may also here mention a variety of the small gold

coins of the Sussex type to which my attention has been called since the plates were put in hand. It is shown in the woodcut.



Obv.—Convex. Portions of degenerate bust to the right, much like that on Plate E, No. 2.

Rev.—Concave. Three-tailed horse prancing to the left; above, a rosette; below, a floral ornament surrounded by pellets; in front, three ornamented pellets; behind, another; below the nose, a line, possibly a bridle.

N. 17½ grains.

This little coin from Bognor is in the collection of Mr. W. R. Davies, of Wallingford. It differs from the ordinary Sussex type in having the horse to the left instead of to the right. In general character it approximates to that engraved as Plate L, No. 9.

PLATE M, No. 12.

Obv.—Convex, plain.

Rev.—Concave. A draped figure(?) standing on a reversed solid crescent, his right arm raised diagonally towards a star; on either side, a small trellised compartment; above, a circular one.

N. 11 grains.

This coin, which is unfortunately somewhat broken, was found at Cliff End, Hastings, in 1882, and is now in my own collection. In writing with regard to Plate D, No. 11, I mentioned a coin found at Reculver and engraved by Battely in his "Antiquitates Rutupinæ," Plate VII., on which a standing figure is represented wearing a conical cap and with two stars attached by long pins to his shoulders. At that time I thought that the type of the Reculver coin must have been that of Plate D, No. 11, and that it had

been modified by the imagination of Battely's engraver. The coin I now figure raises, however, the presumption that he was right, and that it was I after all who was wrong. My coin, unfortunately, has been so much injured that by itself I should hardly be justified in relying upon my interpretation of the device. Taken, however, in conjunction with Battely's engraving, the original of which was also but in bad condition, I have little doubt that the artist intended to represent a standing figure upon these coins instead of the usual tree-like ornament. On my coin the drapery seems to end with a transverse fold at the shoulders, and the face appears to be turned to the left and not to the right.

CHAPTER XX.

UNINSCRIBED SILVER COINS.

THERE is not much of novelty or importance to record in connection with the uninscribed British coins in silver, though some new varieties and types have been brought to light since 1864. The whole series may readily be divided into two categories. First, the heavy coins which are undoubtedly derivatives from the Philippus, and which closely resemble in type the gold coins of the district in which they were current; and secondly, the light coins which, as a rule, have a rude but not laureate head in profile on the obverse, a type of which the origin is not clear. The uninscribed coins current among the Iceni are also of the light standard and derived from the Philippus, but are, in this work, discussed under a different heading. The great difference in the standard weight of the two classes of coins, the one being from 50 to 80 grains, and the other from about 15 to 20 grains, seems to point to a want of intercourse between the tribes making use of the one class and those who made use of the other.

The coins of the heavier standard are, as has already been observed, for the most part found in the South-western District, and especially in Dorsetshire; though, as will shortly be seen, stray coins have been discovered in other Districts. Of such discoveries I may now give some instances.

PLATE F, Nos. 1, 2, AND 3.

Mr. Gordon has informed me that a coin like No. 1 was

found in Snargate Street, Dover, in 1864, and Col. Hill, C.B., has sent me impressions of another found near Charterhouse-on-Mendip, Somerset, in 1882. Mr. Combs, of Seaford, Sussex, has communicated to me one found below the cliff at that place in 1875. The Rev. J. H. Ward, of Gussage St. Michael, Dorset, has also informed me of a specimen found in that parish in 1883. It is intermediate between Nos. 2 and 3, and weighs 84 grains. I have a specimen said to have been found at Colchester ($55\frac{1}{2}$ grains). A hoard of about 66 of these coins was found in a mound of broken flints near Chard, Somerset; one of which, thanks to the kindness of Dr. Humphrey Blackmore, is now in my collection. It weighs $39\frac{1}{2}$ grains only.

In General Pitt Rivers's interesting exploration of the Romano-British village at Woodcuts Common, Dorset, three coins of this class were found, weighing 63, 60, and 43 grains respectively ("Excavations in Cranborne Chase," &c., 1887, vol. i., Plate LIV., Nos. 1, 2, and 3). Another (70 grains) was found by the same explorer in the Romano-British village at Rotherley (*Op. cit.*, vol. ii., Plate CXXIV., No. 2).

The late Mr. Albert Way informed me that a hoard, probably consisting of nearly a hundred of these coins, was found some years ago at Chardstock, near Axminster, Devon. Possibly this was the same hoard as that from which a specimen was given me by Dr. Blackmore. In Plate N, No. 1, I have figured a variety on which the horse has become invisible. It serves to show what diversities may exist among coins that are essentially of the same type.

One peculiar feature of the silver uninscribed coins of the lighter standard is the importance given to the outline of the face in profile on the obverse, the nose and lips being always represented. In some coins these form an important part of the design, as in Plate F, No. 8, though they are so much disguised that it is by no means easy at first sight to recognise what the bifurcating object in which they have merged was intended to represent. As

has already been observed, it is hard to trace the morphological descent of the obverse type of these coins. I am, however, inclined to regard the coin with the helmeted head, Plate F, No. 11, if not as the actual prototype, as, at all events, closely allied to it. The analogies between No. 11 and Nos. 13 and 10 are readily visible, and the transition from No. 13 to No. 4 is by no means violent, though the heads are in opposite directions. I have suggested that the type of the galeated head may have been derived from some Gaulish coin, but it is hard to say which. The dolphin-like figures in front of the face may also have come from a Gaulish source. On the later varieties crescent-shaped locks of hair come in and take the place of the helmet, but this shape of lock is not uncommon on Gaulish coins. It is, however, quite possible that the type may have come from the Philippus through a class of coin on which the wreath has not survived. It would seem not improbable that the type was first introduced in the South-eastern District, somewhere on the Sussex coast, and gradually spread into the Western District, viz., parts of Oxon and Berks, Somerset, Wilts, and Gloucestershire, in which counties coins of the class Plate F, Nos. 4 to 9, principally occur. Before saying anything as to new varieties it will be well to place on record some recent discoveries of the old.

PLATE F, No. 6.

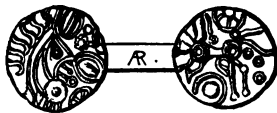
A coin of this type was found at Colchester with a coin of Domitian and other antiquities (Proc. Num. Soc., March 21, 1867). Three others, weighing from $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $16\frac{1}{2}$ grains, were, with others, dug up on the supposed site of Ariconium, at Weston-under-Penyard, Herefordshire, and are in the collection of Mr. W. C. Palmer (Arch. Assoc. Journ., 1871, vol. xxvii., p. 208). Two other coins of this class, like No. 9, also found at Weston, are described in the Arch. Assoc. Journ., as above. That engraved in Plate N, No. 6, is likewise from this site.

Another coin of this class found at Worcester is figured in Allies's "Antiquities of Worcestershire," p. 26.

I have a specimen found in the Forest of Dean in 1867 ($12\frac{1}{2}$ grains). Another from the same district is engraved in Plate N, No. 5.

I have a poor specimen from Braughing, Herts ($11\frac{1}{2}$ grains), which varies from No. 9 in some of its details.

Since the plates were put in hand, the Rev. C. Soames, of Mildenhall, near Marlborough, has been good enough to communicate to me two examples which present sufficient divergence from the ordinary type of this class to induce me to have wood-cuts engraved from them. It seems as if this were the proper place at which to describe them.



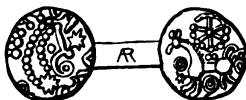
Obv.—Convex. Rude head in profile to the right, the chin formed by a large roundel with indented edge, the eye by a decorated pellet, the cheek shown by a curved line, and the lips by projecting lines, the hair in parallel wavy locks; above, something like a second face; in front, an oval ring ornament, an annulet, and traces of a wheel.

Rev.—Concave. Double-tailed horse to the left, formed with ring ornaments at the shoulder and behind; above and below, what seem to be wheels; in the field, ornamented pellets.

R. 17 grains.

This coin was found near Marlborough, and in many of the features of the obverse bears much analogy with some of the uninscribed base silver coins of the North-west of France that belong to the class of derivatives from the Philippus on which the wreath has not survived. If it be the case that a small second head appears upon the obverse, this also finds its analogies in the Gaulish coinage of the same part of France. The horse on the reverse,

however, is formed on the same principles as that on many of the gold coins of the South-eastern district of Britain, with the body ending in ring ornaments before and behind. This peculiarity is retained on the silver coins of the same general character, but inscribed with the names of *ANTEDRIGVS* and *EISV*, of which examples are figured in Plate I, Nos. 8 and 9.

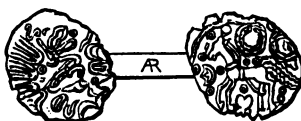


Obv.—Convex. Rude head in profile to the right, most of the outline formed by beaded lines; in front of the chin, an annulet; below, and in front of the nose, a star; in front, an ogee line and a V.

Rev.—Concave. Rude three-tailed horse to the left; above, a beaded wheel of six spokes, and two pellets; in front and behind, a ring ornament; below, an annulet.

R. 14½ grains.

This coin is also in the collection of the Rev. C. Soames, and was found near Marlborough. It differs from the others of nearly the same type in the beaded outlines, the wheel above the horse, and other details. It is possible that the V on the obverse may be part of an inscription, but this is at present very doubtful.



In the above woodcut I have represented a very thin wide-spread coin in base silver, found at Weston-under-Penyard, Herefordshire. It has been mentioned by the late Mr. Bergne in the *Arch. Assoc. Jour.*, 1871, vol. xxvii., p. 209.

Obv.—An unintelligible device, probably derived from the rude laureate bust.

Rev.—Horse with double tail, in motion to the left ; above, a beaded ring ornament and an open crescent ; below, a heart-shaped figure ; in front, an open crescent ; in the field, numerous small annulets ; around the whole, a beaded circle.

R. 9½ grains.

This curious coin offers some analogies with that figured in Plate G, No. 1, but probably belongs to a later period, and possibly to a time when the Romans were already established in Eastern Britain. A somewhat similar coin (6·7 grains), found near Portsmouth in 1830, is in the British Museum, but the devices upon it are even more obscure.

PLATE F, No. 13.

A coin of this type, but in imperfect preservation, was found at Winchester in 1889, and was communicated to me by the Dean, Dr. Kitchin, F.S.A. Mr. Edward Gent, of Sandwich, has another, found at Richborough (Arch. Cant., 1889, vol. xviii., p. 72).

PLATE G, No. 4.

I have a coin of this type (16½ grains) which was found near Braughing, Herts, at the same spot where numerous other ancient British coins have been discovered. I am indebted for it to Mr. William Allen.

In the Barton collection at Christ Church, Oxford, is another example of the type of which I have given a wood-cut at page 115. It does not appear to be inscribed.

I must now proceed to the uninscribed silver coins of which figures are given in Plates M and N.

PLATE M, No. 13.

Obv.—Convex. A curved body with a sort of mane ; below, two figures as on Plate E, No. 9.

Rev.—Concave. A crooked line ending in ring ornaments ; above one half, an annulet and three pellets ; the same below the other half, as also the end of an open crescent terminating in a pellet ; portions of a diagonally ribbed circle above and below.

R. 10 grains.

PLATE M, No. 14.

Obv.—Convex. Much the same as No. 13.

Rev.—Concave. A crooked line, each half flanked by a beaded and straight line which are counterchanged; at one end of the line, a ring ornament; above and below, oval figures, and on opposite sides of the angle or crook, part of a diagonally ribbed compartment and an ornament of two concentric circles.

R. 12½ grains.

Of these two coins No. 13 belongs to Mr. F. Latchmore, but was formerly in the collection of Mr. R. Powlesland, of Cambridge, who informs me that it was found in a camp in the parish of Broadwindsor, Dorset, in 1882. Roman coins of the time of Claudius have been found at the same spot. Another silver coin of the same class was found near Portsmouth in 1830, and is now in the British Museum. No. 14 is in my own collection, and I believe came from Dorset or Devonshire. The close relationship between these coins in silver and those in gold, such as Plate E, No. 9, is evident. The gold coins are, however, found on both sides of the Channel, and though I do not call to mind any such coins as these of silver in any of the French collections it is very probable that they may exist, and my classification of them as British must for the present be regarded as provisional only. A small *billon* coin from the Jersey find, with a star of five curved rays on the obverse, has a very closely allied reverse (see *Rev. Num.* 3rd S., vol. ii., 1884, Plate V., 7).

PLATE N, No. 1.

Obv.—Convex. Portions of the laureate bust to the right.

Rev.—Concave. Four rows, each consisting of three or four pellets; to the right, a pointed oval ring ornament.

R. 65½ grains.

This coin, from the British Museum collection, is engraved in illustration of the manner in which, in consequence of the dies being considerably larger than the coins struck from them, only a portion of the device is often

found on a single coin. On this example, for instance, no trace of the horse on the reverse is visible, and it is only by comparing it with other coins like Plate F, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, that we can recognise the fact that the agglomeration of pellets represents what was once a Victory driving a chariot. Had the coin served as the copy to the engraver of a new die, a cluster of pellets might have formed the sole device of the reverse of some fresh issue, as is indeed the case with some of the Pannonian imitations of the Philippus known as *Regenbogen-Schüsselchen*,* though the pellets are usually there combined with a semicircular line above them.

PLATE N, No. 2.

Obv.—Convex. Bearded head to the right, the hair and beard represented by curved lines; above, a wheel of eight spokes; from the mouth proceeds a straight line dividing two circles of oval beads, in each of which is an annulet; in the field, several small ring ornaments.

Rev.—Concave. Three-tailed horse to the left, with ears turned back; above, a star with annulet in the centre and curved rays; in front, a beaded ring ornament; several others in the field, plain; the exergual line formed of thin solid crescents; the whole within a beaded circle.

℞. 16½ grains.

Through this coin has been bored a hole which has injured an ornament of some kind behind the head. Below the horse seems to be a figure like that on the small Sussex gold coins, such as Plate E, No. 2. I have no doubt that the coin is of British origin, though its place of finding is not known. It presents some analogies with the silver coin from Richborough, Plate G, No. 1, and the gold coins from Surrey, Plate D, Nos. 6, 7, and 8. It probably belongs to the South-eastern District.

* Streber, Ueber die so-geannten Regenbogen-Schüsselchen. München, 1860.

The arrangement of the hair and beard calls to mind that on some of the Pannonian imitations of the Macedonian tetradrachms.

PLATE N, No. 3.

Obv.—Convex. Beardless head to the left, with the hair arranged in a semicircular series of cable-like locks; in front and below, ring ornaments.

Rev.—Concave. Horse to the right; above, a ring ornament; below, an open crescent with three lines springing from it; in front, a crescent and ring ornament.

Æ. 9 grains.

This coin, which is unfortunately in poor condition, was found near Braughing, Herts, in 1865. The head is of a peculiar character, but bears some resemblance to that on the copper coin, Plate G, No. 7. Both obverse and reverse present some analogies with the silver coin from Richborough, Plate G, No. 1.

PLATE N, No. 4.

Obv.—Convex. Head in profile to the right, the hair formed of crescents studded with small dots, the eyebrow by a line with small indentations upon it; at the back, an annulet between two crescents reversed; in front, a snake-like figure.

Rev.—Concave. Three-tailed horse to the left, ring ornaments on the shoulder and behind; below, an object much like the crested head of a bird; above, a crescent and pellet; in the field, several small ring ornaments.

Æ. 19 grains.

I am not sure as to the locality where this coin was found. I bought it, however, at the sale of Mr. Whitbourn's collection, so that it probably came from the neighbourhood of Godalming. The head is like that of Plate F, No. 4, but somewhat more human. The principal feature of interest is the small object below the horse on the reverse, which looks as if it were intended for the head of a cock. Several bird-like figures occur on other

British coins both of gold and silver. Some remarks on this bird in connection with coins will be found on page 113.

PLATE N, No. 5.

Obv.—Convex. Extremely barbarous head in profile to the right, crossed by a line of three crescents and one annulet; the eye represented by a ring ornament; a star of pellets and other crescents and pellets in the field.

Rev.—Concave. Horse to the right; above and in the field, various crescents and pellets.

℞. 11½ grains.

This coin, now in my cabinet, was found in the Forest of Dean in 1867. The reverse is somewhat indistinct, but the obverse is in good condition. It would have been impossible to determine what it was intended to represent, had no other coins of this class been known; as it is, there is no difficulty in recognising the head in profile, though possibly the artist who engraved the die may not have been aware that this was his subject.

PLATE N, No. 6.

Obv.—Convex. Rude head in profile to the right, much as on No. 5, but with the usual projecting lips; a pellet, crescents, and two stars of pellets in front.

Rev.—Concave. Well-shaped horse to the right; above, an annulet between three crescents, and a pellet; beneath the tail, a V-shaped figure; below, uncertain traces possibly of letters.

℞. 15 grains.

This is one of the coins found at Weston-under-Penyard, Herefordshire, and is in the collection of Mr. W. C. Palmer. He has also a second coin of the same type (13½ grains). Though the obverse is so rude, it seems barely possible that the type may prove to be inscribed. The horse is much better drawn than usual on this class of coins.

Some wood-cuts of other examples of coins of this character have been given on pages 467 and 468.

The next coin comes under a totally different category, but the type in all probability belongs to the inscribed series.

PLATE N, No. 7.

Obv.—Convex. Boar standing to the left on a corded exergual line; in front and behind, an annulet; below, a ring ornament.

Rev.—Concave. Coiled hippocampus to the right, having apparently four legs, the body spotted, the tail ending in a fin; behind, a serpentine figure; above, a curved beaded line; above the tail, an annulet, behind it a zigzag line; in the field, two pellets; below, traces of an inscription.

℞. 17½ grains.

This well-preserved coin was found near Braughing, Herts, in 1867, but unfortunately the metal did not fully extend to that part of the die on which there was an inscription. It is impossible to determine what this was, but I fancy that I can see traces of four letters which may have been DIAS. The boar is peculiar as having a large eye and mouth and a long curly tail, and as showing only one fore and one hind-leg. The same peculiarity may be observed on some copper coins of Northern Gaul.

In this respect it differs from the animal on the Icenian coins, and resembles that upon the unclassified copper coin Plate N, No. 8. The monster on the reverse is very remarkable, and seems to be more of a sea serpent than a hippocampus. This latter animal, however, occurs occasionally on Gaulish coins with the tail spirally curved, as in Hucher's Plate 47, No. 1, and with a fin at the end of the tail as in Plate 68. A coiled serpent is seen on the gold coins of Vosenos.

CHAPTER XXI.

UNINSCRIBED COPPER AND BRASS COINS.

As I have already observed, several of the coins which at present must be classified under this head will in all probability prove to be inscribed when better preserved specimens or those showing a fresh part of the dies are brought to light.

A few new discoveries in connection with Plate G have to be recorded.

PLATE G, NOS. 5 AND 6.

The late Rev. R. Kirwan informed me in 1869 of four examples of this type having been found near Axminster. Two others were found by General Pitt Rivers in the Romano-British villages at Woodcuts Common, Dorset, and Rotherley, Wilts, where silver coins of similar types also occurred. ("Excav. in Cranborne Chase," vol. i., Plate LIV., No. 4; vol. ii., Plate CXXIV. No. 1.)

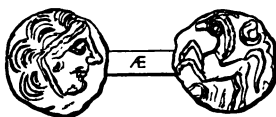
PLATE G, No. 7.

Mr. Frank Latchmore has a coin of this type found near Sandy, Beds, in 1881. The coin from Braughing, Plate N, No. 10, is closely allied to this type. Another from the same place in my collection is much like No. 7, but smaller.

PLATE G, No. 8.

I have a specimen of this type from Sandy, Beds, (22

grains), showing the face more plainly. There are a ring ornament and a pellet below the horse on the reverse. I have another much like it found at Braughing.



A closely allied coin, of which a woodcut is given above, was found at Springhead, near Southfleet, Kent, and was presented to me by Mr. C. Roach Smith, F.S.A. It may be thus described:—

Obv.—Convex. Head in profile to the right, the hair formed by open crescents arranged behind two beaded lines at a right angle which divide it from the beardless face.

Rev.—Concave. Horse springing to the left; above, a crescent.
Æ. 28½ grains.

This coin was exhibited to the Numismatic Society in November, 1864, and December, 1876.

I have another coin of the same type (25½ grains) from Braughing, but on the reverse there appear to be two floral ornaments above the horse. It is very badly preserved.

PLATE G, No. 9.

A coin of this type found near Baldock is in the collection of Mr. Frank Latchmore, of Hitchin. There is no inscription visible upon it, but it shows two annulets surrounded by beaded rings, one on each side of the wing of the eagle on the reverse.

PLATE G, No. 12.

Mr. William Allen has a coin of this type found at Standon, near Shefford, Beds, in 1878.

PLATE G, No. 13.

Mr. C. Roach Smith has given me a small coin apparently of this type found at Richborough.

I have also a badly preserved coin from Braughing of much the same character as No. 13, but the animal on the obverse looks more like a boar.

The following coins offer for the most part new types.

PLATE N, No. 8.

Obv.—Convex. Boar standing to the right on a beaded exergual line; above, two pellets; below, one; in front, a ring ornament.

Rev.—Concave. Animal, apparently horned, walking to the right, traces of a beaded circle round.

Æ. 86½ grains.

Unfortunately this coin, which is in my own collection, is very badly preserved and its place of finding is unknown. There can, however, be but little doubt as to its British origin, and eventually it may prove to have been issued from the prolific mint of Tasciovanus, at Verulam, on whose coins the boar is frequently the principal type. The animal on the reverse is not unlike the goat seen on some uninscribed silver coins of which an example is given in Plate G, No. 4. I have a badly preserved coin from Braughing (25½ grains), with a small boar and various ring ornaments on the obverse, and a springing horse on the reverse with a ring ornament in front. Its condition does not justify me in attempting to figure it. The obverse is much like that of the copper coin of Dubnovellaunus (woodcut, p. 528), but the module is smaller. The boar occurs also as an obverse device on some coins of North-west Gaul.

PLATE N, No. 9.

Obv.—Convex. Bear walking to the right on a corded exergual line; on his back, what may be the leg and claws of a bird.

Rev.—Concave. Animal with bent fore-legs to the right; the head appears to be horned; above the back, a small annulet with a beaded line proceeding from it; in front, the same; below, a pellet and small annulet; other annulets in the field.

Æ. 33 grains.

This coin was found at Springhead, near Southfleet, Kent, and was given to me by Mr. C. Roach Smith, F.S.A. It was exhibited by him to the Numismatic Society on Nov. 17th, 1864, and was at that time regarded as a Gaulish coin belonging to a class ascribed to the *Ædui*. It was again exhibited to the same Society on Dec. 21st, 1876, when it was accepted as an Ancient British coin. I have another example of the same type (31 grains), not so well preserved, that was found at Canterbury in 1871. The occurrence of two coins of this type in England, while none, so far as I am aware, have been found in France, affords strong reason for regarding them as being of British origin. The bear upon them is, however, rather like that on the reverse of some silver coins of the *Ædui* (Rev. Num. N.S., vol. v., 1860, Plate IV., 2 ; vol. vii., 1862, Plate I., 9, 10; Ann. de Num., vol. ii., 1867, Plate I. 2; vol. ix., 1885, Plate II., 2) though much more rudely drawn. The type may have been to some extent borrowed from these Gaulish pieces, or from the cast brass coins like Duchalais' No. 447, and Ruding's Plate IV., No. 69. The idea of the bear, however, may well have been derived from the device upon the obverse of the gold coins, Plate E, No. 9, which readily lends itself to such a transformation.

PLATE N, No. 10.

Obv.—Convex. Head in profile to the left, with a corded fillet, behind which the hair is arranged in rope-like locks ; in front, traces of ornaments, or possibly of letters.

Rev.—Concave. Horse springing to the left, his head formed with a ring ornament ; in front and below, ring ornaments ; above, part of an ornament formed by the punch for the muzzle of a horse.

Æ. 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

This coin was found near Braughing, and is closely allied in type with the coins figured in Plate G, Nos. 7 and 8. Not improbably future discoveries may show that it is inscribed.

PLATE N, No. 11.

Obv.—Convex. A horned Pegasus prancing to the left; in the field, several ring ornaments and annulets; behind, a bucranium (?)

Rev.—Concave. A Pegasus prancing to the left; below, an oval object between two annulets; the whole within a beaded circle.

Æ. 27 grains.

I believe that this coin was found near Beccles. So far as can be seen, it is uninscribed, but it probably belongs to the same period as the inscribed coins. On one of the silver coins of Tasciovanus (Plate VI., No. 1) the Pegasus appears to be horned. This mythical animal is frequently to be seen on the coins of that prince, as well as on those of Eppillus, Amminus, Andocomius, and Cunobeline. It was probably introduced upon the coinage by some Roman artist. It is of common occurrence on coins of Rome of early date, and in later times on those of the Titia family. It is even more common on the coins of Corinth and its dependencies.

PLATE N, No. 12.

Obv.—Convex. A large crescent, with a deep ribbed groove running round inside the outer margin; from the cusps proceed lines, returning in an S-shaped curve; behind are also curved lines; between the horns of the crescent there seems to be a short straight line with an annulet at each end.

Rev.—Concave. A cock, standing to the left with raised wings; above, a crescent and part of a V-shaped figure; in front, a serpentine line and a triangle of pellets.

Æ. 37½ grains.

This coin is in the collection of the Rev. C. Soames, of Mildenhall, near Marlborough, and was found near that place. It was exhibited to the Numismatic Society in May, 1881. The obverse design may be intended to represent the top of a standard, and, indeed, at the right cusp of the crescent is an ear-like projection, as if the idea of an animal,

such as a boar, were in the engraver's mind. The analogy of the type, however, with that of the gold coin, Plate K, No. 13, is apparent. Strange as at first sight it may appear, there can be little doubt of this type being one of the derivatives from the well-known prototype, the laureate bust.

The cock on the reverse with raised wings has much the appearance of being engaged in combat with a serpent. A cock in a somewhat similar attitude is seen on some Gaulish coins, (Hucher, "Art Gaulois," Plate 101. No. 14, Part II. p. 61). On another copper coin, which Hucher has figured (No. 61, Part II. p. 44), the cock seems engaged in combat with a serpent or dragon, much in the same manner as on this British coin. See also Lambert, Num. Gaul., Plate VII., No. 34—on which the head of the obverse is so much disguised by surrounding ornaments as not to have been recognised as such by the author. On a coin engraved in the Rev. Num., 1846, vol. xi. Plate XIV., No. 4, the bird that is fighting a serpent is more like an eagle.

PLATE N, No. 13.

Obv.—Convex. A cruciform ornament with a square in the centre and long curved limbs, arranged after the manner of a *swastika*; there are four pellets or possibly ring ornaments in the angles of the cross; a circle surrounds the whole.

Rev.—Concave.—A horse pacing to the left on a beaded exergual line; above, three pellets; below, one.
Æ. 41½ grains.

This coin was found with others at Braughing, Herts. It is, however, doubtful whether it is not Gaulish rather than British; a cruciform ornament of nearly similar character occurs upon some Gaulish coins, which are, however, of greater weight. On a coin inscribed AVAVCIA (Hucher, Part II., No. 169) the limbs of the cross end in horses' heads. The horse on the reverse of the coin under consideration is, however, much like that of No. 14, also from

Braughing, but is in lower relief. On the other hand an almost identical coin is engraved by M. A. de Barthélemy as Gaulish in the *Revue Numismatique*, 3rd S., vol. iii., 1885, Plate VI., 4. The obverse type is there described as composed of four horses' heads with bridles attached. It is also engraved as No. 115 in the "*Dictionnaire Archéologique de la Gaule*." I have a Gaulish specimen much worn, but weighing 55 grains. Such coins have been attributed to the Aduatici.

PLATE N, No. 14.

Obv.—Beardless head to the left, the cheek and neck in high relief; a line of small crescents separates the face from the hair; in front, a dolphin-shaped object and a ring ornament; in the field, two annulets.

Rev.—Concave. Horse prancing to the right; above, a beaded double ring ornament; below, a plain ring ornament; smaller ones and annulets in the field.

Æ. 88½ grains.

This coin was found at Braughing, Herts, and though of thick and somewhat clumsy fabric, it is, I think, of British origin. The horse on the reverse is rather like that shown in Plate G, No. 12, though in considerably higher relief. It also resembles that on No. 13 in the same plate.

I have spoken of some of the coins found in this country as being possibly of Gaulish origin. This will perhaps be a fitting place in which to describe a few undoubtedly Gaulish coins, the finding of which in Britain seems to be well established. I have mentioned a few such discoveries in the former part of this book, and especially one, of a cast brass coin at Lilly Hoo, Beds.* I may now add from among the coins found at Braughing, Herts, a locality frequently mentioned in this work:

1. A small copper coin of the Volcæ Arecomici, a variety of De la Saussaye, "*Gaule Narbonnaise*," Plate XVIII., 9. Cat. Monn. Gaul., No. 2,662.

* P. 123.

2. One of the common brass coins inscribed PIXTILOS, Rev. Num., vol. ii., Plate III., 14; Cat. Monn. Gaul., No. 4,007.

3. A thick coin in cast brass.

Obv.—Head in profile to the right, dolphin-like figures in front, surrounded by a plain ring.

Rev.—A boar (?) to the right, standing above a central ring ornament; nine globules in a semicircle, below; the whole within a plain circle, which is made double below the globules.

66½ grains.

See Ruding, Plate IV., No. 72, from the Hunter collection, and Lambert, Numismatique Gauloise, Plate I., 13.

I have another thick cast brass coin found at Canterbury in 1869, and given to me by the late Mr. J. Brent, F.S.A.

Obv.—Bare head with long hair to the left.

Rev.—Boar (?) standing to the left; below, a cross formed of four pellets.

81½ grains.

It is allied to the coin engraved in the *Annuaire de Numismatique*, vol. ii., 1867, Plate VI., 39.

I have also three thick cast brass coins with the helmeted head on the obverse, and the rude bull on the reverse, said to have been found at Penzance.

Mr. Palmer has a coin of the same class found at Weston-under-Penyard, Herefordshire. These are much like Lambert, Num. Gaul., Plate I., 8 and 10, and the coins attributed to the Sequani, *Annuaire de Numismatique*, 1887, vol. xi., Plate IV.

With the Penzance coins was one with a central row of pellets between locks of hair on the obverse, and a horse to the right, with a wheel above, on the reverse. This type is much like that of the coins reading VARTICE (Rev. Num. N.S., vol. v., 1860, Plate XI., 4), which have been attributed to the Nervii.

I have seen a gold Gaulish coin (111½ grains) of the type

given by Hucher, "L'Art Gaulois," Plate 65, No. 2, which was ploughed up at Dymock, Gloucestershire. Such coins are found most commonly in the Department of Calvados.

Mr. D. F. Kennard has a half-stater in gold (62 grains), of a very early type, much like Hucher, Plate 68, No. 1, but showing the two horses on the reverse, found near Maidstone. I have another coin of the same class from the Rolfe collection (55 grains), found near Margate. It has but a single horse on the reverse.

Mr. W. R. Davies has also shown me a common silver Gaulish coin, reading KAA (28 grains), found near Wallingford in 1885. Such coins are frequent in the east of France, (see Hucher, Plate 58, and Cat. Monn. Gaul., No. 8, 158 *et seqq.*).

No doubt there have been many other instances of Gaulish coins being found on this side of the Channel which have passed unnoticed. It is needless to repeat that among the gold coins found in Britain there are many which occur as frequently in Gaul, and which probably were struck for tribes having territory both on the continent and in this island.

CHAPTER XXII.

TIN COINAGE.

I LEARN from Mr. P. H. Gordon Cotton, of Quex Park, Birchington, Thanet, that besides the coins that came into the hands of the late Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich, he has now in his possession another hoard which was found at Quex Park in 1853. A large amount of trenching was at that time being carried on, and the gardener, who saw the coins discovered, describes them as having been packed in two tiers in a small box about 9 inches by 4 and by 3, which lay at a depth of about eighteen inches below the surface. The box was presumably of wood. Mr. Gordon Cotton's coins are numerous, and present several variations from the coins figured in Plate H, though the general features are preserved. There are at least twenty-three varieties among them, but they do not differ sufficiently from those which I have engraved to render it necessary for me to figure them. The most important variety is one which resembles Plate H, No. 2, but which has three pellets arranged in a triangle, instead of the circle representing the eye, on the obverse. In this respect it resembles the coin from Hod Hill I have mentioned at p. 125. Some of the coins are of very coarse work, and several bear no trace of any design on the reverse. A considerable proportion of them have but one runner projecting from them, having been the last of a string when cast. In all these the runner is below the

head, as in Nos. 1 and 5. They appear as usual to have been cast in wooden moulds.

I have two coins much like No. 7 found near Dunmow, Essex, in 1871. They weigh $22\frac{3}{4}$ and $23\frac{1}{4}$ grains. A specimen from Eastbourne, like No. 1, has been described by Mr. E. H. Willett.*

General Pitt Rivers, F.R.S., in his excavations at Mount Caburn Camp, Sussex, found several of these tin coins, of which he has engraved three (*Arch.*, vol. xlv., Plate XXV., 61, 62, 63). In type they resemble Plate H, Nos. 2 and 5. He points out (p. 471) that the coins must be of native manufacture, and belong to the Late Celtic period, though they are anterior to Vespasian's conquests in Britain in A.D. 43.

Of coins like Plate H, Fig. 8, a considerable number have been found in England since I first published the type, and they may now be safely regarded as being of British origin.

Several were found at Bardwell, near Bury St. Edmunds, for one of which I am indebted to the late Mr. Warren, of Ixworth. I have also four specimens from Braughing, Herts., which I owe to the kindness of Mr. William Allen. On two of these all trace of the face on the obverse has disappeared, and nothing remains but the central pellet, a circle around it, and a line proceeding from this circle and extending to an outer circle. In all, the central pellet, cone, or boss is very prominent. Mr. Frank Latchmore has two of these coins found at Sandy, Beds, in 1880 and 1887. The weight of those that I have seen ranges from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 grains, and the metal is not by any means a pure tin, but has a very considerable admixture of copper, so that the coins might rank as being of bronze.

In the former part of this book I have succinctly treated of the coins of the Channel Islands, and pointed out that they belong to the Gaulish rather than to the British series.

* *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, vol. xxix., p. 112, Pl. III., 17.

I need here make no further mention of them, but proceed at once to the more interesting and important series of British coins bearing inscriptions upon them. Of these I shall treat, as formerly, under the Districts in which they have been principally found, and I may again refer to the map on which the range of the various classes is shown, so far as the places where such coins have been found, have up to the present time been recorded.

CHAPTER XXIII.

COINS OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

BODVOC.

PLATE I, No. 1.

MR. BURSTAL, of Oxford, has a gold coin of this type found at Witney, Oxon. I have a specimen almost identical with No. 2, being that found at Stow on the Wold, Gloucestershire, mentioned on p. 135. It weighs $86\frac{1}{4}$ grains, and on the reverse shows traces of the beaded circle. There are three pellets in triangle behind the horse. I have also the Rodmarton example ($84\frac{1}{4}$ grains), and another good specimen ($83\frac{3}{4}$ grains) showing the whole inscription, found at Wallingford.

PLATE I, No. 3.

Colonel C. C. Abbott has communicated to me a silver coin of this type found at Stow on the Wold, Gloucestershire, in 1866. It shows, however, but slight traces of the legend. I have another well-preserved example from which unfortunately the part which bore the legend has flaked off.

I have another which was found in a nursery garden at Watermoor, near Cirencester, but which has suffered from corrosion so that the legend is no longer visible. Its present weight is only $11\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

It will be observed that these recent discoveries go to confirm my previous statement that the *provenance* of these

BODVOC coins is almost exclusively confined to Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, or to what would appear to have been the territory of the Boduni, Dobuni, or Dobunni. No fresh light has been thrown upon the meaning of this legend.

CATTI.

PLATE I, No. 4.

A coin of this type was found at Camborne, Cornwall, about 1865, and was communicated to me by the late Mr. W. Webster.

Another from Bellator Tor, near Prince Town, Dartmoor, is mentioned in the *Archæological Journal* (vol. xxvii., p. 218 ; and xxx., p. 342).

I have a specimen found at Newnham Bridge, Tenbury (83 grains).

The fact that the finding of the coins reading CATTI is limited to the west of Britain militates strongly against connecting them, as suggested by Prof. Rhys,* with the Catyeuchlani, or, as he prefers to call them, the Catuvelauni.

I have nothing to add to what I have already said with regard to the coins inscribed COMVX.

VO-CORIO-AD. (?)

PLATE I, No. 6.

The late Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., had a specimen found at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire.

Mr. T. H. Baker has informed me of another found in the parish of Brewham, Somerset.

A coin of this type ($85\frac{1}{4}$ grains), found near Ducklington, Oxon, in 1869, and now in my collection, shows what may be letters in front of the head of the horse, which look like VV \cup .

* "Celtic Britain," p. 29.

A poor specimen found near Portsmouth has passed through my hands (Proc. Num. Soc., October 20, 1870).

ANTEDRIGUS.

A few more coins of this prince have been found since the first part of this book was published, some of them exhibiting new types, from which and from the localities where the discoveries have been made, it seems possible to attempt some further reconstruction of his history.

PLATE I, No. 7.

Captain A. H. Douglas, of Upper Wick, Worcester, has kindly brought under my notice two coins of this type, both of the variety reading ANTEΘRIGOV. One of them (84 grains) was found at Brackley, Northamptonshire, and the other (77½ grains), at Nailsworth, Gloucestershire (Proc. Num. Soc., December 17th, 1874). Both coins appear to be from the same dies.

PLATE I, No. 8.

A coin of this type (15 grains), showing the letters TED, was found near Wallingford in 1886, and was communicated to me by Mr. W. R. Davies.

I will now describe two new varieties of the gold coinage of Antedrigus figured in Plate XVIII.

PLATE XVIII., No. 1.

Obv.—Convex. An object like a fern-leaf or a spike of flowers.

Rev.—Concave. ANTED, the three middle letters linked in monogram; disjointed, three-tailed horse to the right; above, a solid crescent between two small pellets and a small pointed cross; below, a wheel and a small cross, another under the neck; behind, a beaded ring ornament; in front, a plain one, and three pellets.

N. 88 grains.

PLATE XVIII., No. 2.

Obv.—Convex. A six-sided ornament, having a pellet in the centre, around which are arranged three open crescents with their cusps outwards, and three large pellets or annulets; arcs of circles are drawn through the cusps of the crescents so as to form a framework with six hollow sides; at three of the points where the curves meet they seem to be prolonged and re-curved, having a band across them, where they touch; the other three points seem to end in a trefoil; in front of each crescent is a small pellet, and pellets in groups of three or four occupy the spaces outside the framework.

Rev.—Concave. ANTEÐʒI, the four first letters linked in monogram, and the first stroke of the A formed by the hind-leg of the horse which occupies the field. This is to the right, the fore-legs formed with open triangles at the shoulder, the head large and open, with a pellet for the eye; on the shoulder is a trefoil; above is a decorated double ring-ornament between an annulet and a triangle of pellets; there is also a pellet above and below the body, and beneath the tail; beneath the head is an *∞*-shaped figure. There are slight traces of a beaded circle around the whole.

N. 79½ grains.

This coin was found near Bury St. Edmunds in 1883, and, like that last described, is in my own collection. Unfortunately, the *provenance* of No. 1 is unknown.

The device on the obverse of No. 2 is singularly complicated, and entirely differs from that upon any other known British coin. What, however, may be termed the fundamental idea from which it is developed, the three crescents arranged back to back so as to form a kind of star, may be observed on some of the gold coins of Adde-domaros (Plate XIV., Nos. 5 and 6). The three crescents also form the principal feature of the device on the small Icenian coin given in a woodcut at page 588. On the former, however, some traces of the original wreath of the Philippus still survive, and not improbably they may be somewhat earlier in date than this coin of Antedrigus.

The general six-sided character of the device of the two sets of coins is, however, suggestive of their not being very far apart, either in time or place, and the probability is that they both belong to that same Eastern District or that of the Icenii, over whom I formerly pointed out that Adde-domasos may have reigned.

When, however, we come to examine the reverse of No. 2, the Icenian character of its type becomes at once apparent. The horse has the large open head as on the coins Plate XIV., Nos. 13 and 14, and most of those on Plate XXIII. It has the forelegs bifurcated from the knee upwards, and the trefoil or three pellets on the shoulder as on so many of the Icenian coins, and it has the ~-shaped figure below the head of the horse exactly as on the silver coin, Plate XV., No. 11. On comparing the legend on the gold coin with that on the silver coins, Plate XV., Nos. 9, 10, and 11, we find it so absolutely identical that there can be no reasonable doubt that they all belonged to the same currency, and were all issued by the same authority. The only difference is that the legend on the gold coin seems to give the name of the authority in a rather more complete form. So far as ANTEÐ is concerned, the ligature of the first four letters and the utilisation of the hind legs of the horse to form the first stroke of the A, are the same in both cases, but on the gold coin the ANTEÐ is followed by a curved line and an I, the former of which seems to do duty as an R, making the whole inscription ANTEÐRI.

On Plate XVIII., No. 1, the types of both obverse and reverse are those which commonly occur on the uninscribed gold coins of the Western District. The legend, however, is more Icenian in its character, the NTE being linked into a monogram, though the A is allowed to stand by itself.

It appears to me then, that the discovery of these two coins goes a long way towards establishing the view which I put forward, now many years ago, that the coins of both

the Eastern and Western Districts bearing the legend ANTEDRIGOV in a more or less extended form, were struck under one and the same prince, Antedrigus, whom circumstances, probably in connection with the Roman war under Ostorius Scapula, drove from an Icenian territory to take a command among the western tribes. In Plate XVIII., No. 2, we have one of his gold coins struck while he was still among the Iceni, and presenting many of the peculiarities of his silver coinage in that part of Britain; and in No. 1 we have one of the earliest issue of his gold coins in the Western District, which, while presenting the ordinary types of the coinage of that district, still retains in its legend the peculiarities characteristic of his Icenian coinage.

How far the opinion may be correct that the Cangî, a tribe next in importance to the Iceni, had their territory in and about Somerset, it is difficult to say. They certainly looked out on the Irish Sea, and both North Wales and Westmoreland have been suggested by Dr. Latham* as their probable home. But here we may call in numismatic evidence to show that the occupants both of Wales and Cumberland were destitute of a coinage in the days of Ostorius, and may urge that in all probability a tribe which in organization ranked with the Iceni must like them have been sufficiently civilized to have been acquainted with the art of coinage. The numerous pigs of lead inscribed DE CEA, DE CEANG, and DE CEANGI,† and belonging to the days of Vespasian and Domitian, though found in Staffordshire and Cheshire, may well have been the produce of mines in the Mendips, where in somewhat later times the Romans left many traces of their mining industry. Taking the fact that the Roman army sent to attack the Cangî came near the sea, "*quod Hiberniam insulam aspectat*," and that Somerset was formerly rich in lead, these pigs bearing the name of the Cangî upon them seem to strengthen the view

* Smith's Dict. of Geog. *s.v.* Cangî.

† Hübner, *Insc. Brit. Lat.*, 1204, 1205, 1206.

that their home was in what I have for numismatic purposes termed the Western District, while the narrative of Tacitus rather favours the opinion that there was some concerted action between the Iceni and the Cangi towards which Antedrigus may well have contributed. Beyond this somewhat theoretical page of history, we have no records at present to lead us, nor I fear are we ever likely to learn much more of the deeds or movements of the Antedrigus of these coins.

Professor Rhys* has suggested that owing to some revolution among the Iceni, the kingly power was abrogated and that the state became the prey of two factions headed by Bericos and Antedrigus respectively; that Antedrigus prevailed and issued coins bearing his name, while Bericos fled to Claudius to ask him to invade the island, promising the aid of his friends; that when the Roman forces arrived the Iceni were induced to enter into an alliance with the Roman power, and Antedrigus had to flee; that he was then hospitably received by the Dobunni, among whom he organized resistance to the Romans for some years afterwards. Professor Rhys considers that the people known as the Cangi should be called the Decangi, and places them in the Cheshire district, but in both respects he appears to me to have arrived at his conclusions on insufficient grounds. Though lead mines occur in Flint and Denbighshire, it is very doubtful whether they were worked so early as the days of Nero, Vespasian, and Domitian, whose names are found on the pigs of lead, on which the inscriptions give EX KIAN and DE CEANG, showing that the name of the tribe began with a K or a C. So far, however, as the principal features of this hypothetical history are concerned, Professor Rhys and I seem to be much in accord.

EISV.

At the time when my "Ancient British Coins" was published, none but silver coins with these four letters

* "Celtic Britain," p. 37.

upon them were known, and on these the SV was below and the EI above the horse on the reverse. From their close agreement with the western silver coins of Antedrigus, on which there is AN below and TED above the horse, I was led to regard the "proper reading to be SVEI rather than EISV, which would certainly have appeared preferable had there been no such analogy to guide us."

Since that time, however, two gold coins have come to light, both of which are now in my own collection. These prove indisputably that the analogy was not to be depended upon, and that the reading EISV, which, but for it, would have appeared preferable, is actually correct. These coins are now engraved.

PLATE XVIII., No. 3.

Obv.—As No. 1.

Rev.—EISV. Disjointed horse to the right, with triple tail; below, a wheel; above, a small pointed cross between two pellets; other crosses below the body and under the neck; in front, a crescent; around, traces of a circle of large pellets.

N. 82½ grains.

PLATE XVIII., No. 4.

Obv.—Convex. As last.

Rev.—Concave. EISV. Horse and wheel as on No. 3, but of less coarse workmanship; above the horse, a triangle of pellets; small crosses below the body and under the neck; in the field, two pellets. There appears to be a very minute **Λ** or **V** to the right of the wheel.

N. 83½ grains.

This coin was found near Leominster, Herefordshire, in 1866. That engraved as No. 3 was bought at Bristol. It also was at one time convex and concave, but has since been hammered flat.

Beyond establishing the fact that the legend is EISV and not SVEI, these coins add but little to our knowledge.

The form EISV, or rather ISV, enters into the geographical names Isubrigantum and Isurium. A closely allied form, AESV, is found on certain silver coins of the Iceni (Plate XV., No. 8), which I have regarded as possibly indicating the name of some town of the Iceni. Read by the light of these gold coins it may, however, be a personal name, though there is no sufficient evidence for us to regard the eastern coins reading AESV and the western, reading EISV, as having been struck by one and the same person. The analogy, however, offered by the coins of Antedrigus must not be altogether overlooked.

The coin mentioned in Gibson's "Camden's Britannia" (p. lxxxix), as bearing a horse, but ill-shaped, and EISV, and on the reverse an ear of corn, was probably a gold coin of the character of Plate XVIII., Nos. 3 and 4. He suggests that it may be one of Isurius, but makes no suggestion as to who this Isurius may himself have been. Not improbably EISV may be the beginning of some personal name, but we have no materials at hand with which to complete it.

CHAPTER XXIV.

COINS OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

VERY considerable additions have been made to this series since my book first appeared. They have, for the most part, been already placed on record by Mr. Ernest H. Willett, F.S.A., in papers published in the *Numismatic Chronicle* * and the *Sussex Archæological Collections*.† These papers, in fact, give an exhaustive account of all that was known up to 1880 of the Ancient British coins, both uninscribed and inscribed, that had been found in the county of Sussex.

In treating of the uninscribed coins Mr. Willett has subdivided them into two groups—A, the true British, which appear to be unaffected by Roman influence, and to be wholly Celtic or Gaulish in their character; and B, the Romano-Celtic, of which the members resemble the inscribed coins in design, weight, and specific gravity. There are also some transitional coins which may be placed in an intermediate position between the two groups. Such an arrangement is at once convenient and, to a certain extent, of chronological value, so far as the native coinage of this district is concerned. Owing to the circumstances of the finding of the coins described by Mr. Ernest Willett, nearly three hundred in number, it is impossible to draw any conclusions from the juxtaposition of any of the coins as to their exact synchronism, for, in all cases, they

* N.S., vol. xvii., p. 309.

† Vol. xxix., p. 72; xxx., p. 1.

had been removed from the original place of their deposit before being found.

The area in which they have been discovered is a tract of sea-shore of the county of Sussex, about seven miles in length, extending in a south-easterly direction from West Wittering to Selsea. The cliff here consists of Lower Eocene beds, which are peculiarly liable to erosion by the action of the sea, large tracts of country having been washed away within the last few centuries. In the process of washing, the clay, loam, and sand have been removed, but the heavier objects, such as coins and other articles of metal, have not been transported very far, and have by the action of the sea been to some extent sorted according to their size and weight. By careful search upon the shore, at low water, either upon the bare clay or beneath a thin covering of sand, coins and other relics have been found, not always ancient but occasionally of quite modern date. Of some of these Mr. E. Willett gives a description.

His father, Mr. Henry Willett, F.G.S., for some years organized the collection of the archæological produce of the shore, and, on one occasion, I had the advantage of accompanying him to West Wittering, though my search beneath the sand was unsuccessful.

An interesting feature in Mr. Ernest Willett's account of the find is presented by an analysis of some of the gold coins and ornaments, which was made by Prof. Church, F.R.S. The gold of which some twisted bars like fragments of torques were made, proved to be less alloyed than were the coins the analysis of which I here reproduce.

UNINSCRIBED COINS.			INSCRIBED COINS.		
	Tincommius.		Verica.		
	Pl. E., 12.	Pl. E., 1 and 2	Ev. Pl. II., 4	Ev. Pl. II., 5	Ev. Pl. II., 12
Gold . . .	57·3	51·75	47·37	48·55	75·2
Silver . . .	16·4	34·60	12·91	13·56	7·6
Tin . . .	2·4	..	Trace	1·15	..
Copper . . .	23·9	13·65	39·72	36·74	17·2
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Specific gravity	13·23	13·07	10·88	10·64	12·6

It is evident from these analyses, that with the exception of the coin of Verica, the gold of which the coins consist is, as often as not, less than 12 carats fine. Probably, however, the coins at the time when they were struck were made of even baser metal still, for in all cases they seem to have lost a part of their weight by their exposure to the salt water, which would remove the silver and copper in much larger proportion than the gold. The total number of coins described by Mr. E. Willett from what has been called the Selsea Find is as follows :—

		Types	Number
Series "A" British, Large		7 . . .	14
" " Small		17 . . .	66
" " Romano-Celtic		4 . . .	58
Commius Large		1 . . .	1
Tincommius Large		1 . . .	8
" Small		8 . . .	98
Verica Large		1 . . .	1
" Small		8 . . .	27
Eppillus Small		1 . . .	2
		<hr/> 48	<hr/> 265

Among the Romano-Celtic are twenty-nine coins of the character of my Plate E, No. 12, which, as will subsequently be seen, I think may now be referred to Verica.

By the generosity of Mr. Willett and of Mr. Franks, a selection of the choicest specimens from the Selsea find is now in the British Museum. My own cabinet has also been greatly enriched from this source by the kind liberality of Mr. Willett.

The uninscribed coins from the find have already been noticed on previous pages, the inscribed will be discussed in their proper places, the new types being engraved in Plates XVIII. to XX. Before proceeding to them, however, it will be desirable to record other recent discoveries of coins belonging to this class, but of types that have already been published.

COMMIUS (?).

Mr. Thomas Ross has communicated to me a coin of the type Plate I, No. 10, which was found near Hastings about 1872, and shows the letters COM. The legend, therefore, may be regarded as certainly COMMIOS, but whether this was preceded by the letters TIN or not, must still remain a doubtful question.

TINCOMMIUS.

On the other hand the reading of the name of this prince as TINCOMMIUS or TINCOMMOS, may now be considered as fairly established ; the small coin, Plate XIX., No. 1, now published for the first time, leaving but little doubt as to the form of the name. My remark as to the absence of coins of Tincommius in other metals than gold no longer holds good, as I am able to call attention to one, if not more, of his silver coins. Besides the type on which his name is distinctly legible, I am doubtful whether the small coin from Lancing Downs, No. 2, on page 185, ought not to be transferred from Verica to Tincommius, inasmuch as the letters upon it appear to be TI above the horse and N below it. My woodcuts were drawn from impressions of the coins, and what at first appeared to be an R, the original coin which is now in my own collection shows to be an N. Possibly the other two coins, Nos. 3 and 4, should also be assigned to Tincommius. The device on the reverse of No. 4 is very like the forepart of a bull, as on Plate XIX., No. 2, and it seems not unnatural that if the whole animal was represented on the larger coins, a portion of it should form the device on the fractional pieces. The weight of the larger coin is a little over 20 grains, while the three small coins, Nos. 2, 3, and 4, on p. 185, which I now attribute to Tincommius, weigh $5\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{3}{4}$, and 4 grains respectively. They were, therefore, probably current as quarters of the larger unit.

PLATE I, No. 12.

I have a coin of this type ($82\frac{1}{2}$ grains) which does not show the DV. It is said to have been found in Kent (Proc. Num. Soc. April 21, 1864). I have another (82 grains) found on the shore at East Wittering, Sussex, in 1875. Mr. Willett had a coin of this type found at Pallant (79·8 grains) on which the supposed V is more like a Y, and the D has a semicircle proceeding from it, suggestive of the letters being DOV linked together. On my own coin the D is not clear and the letter might be an O, a B, or an R. This portion of the legend must, therefore, be for the present regarded as uncertain.

PLATE I., No. 14.

A coin of this type, but without the star in the field and with only a single pellet beneath the tail of the horse, was found on the sea-shore at Aldwick, near Bognor, in 1864, in company with the coin engraved in Plate XVIII., No. 5, and is now in the British Museum. It is considerably worn by the sea, and weighs only 79 grains.

In Mr. C. Roach Smith's collection is an ancient forgery of this type ($72\frac{3}{4}$ grains), which, however, does not show the star behind the horseman. This coin is of brass, well patinated, and is said to have been found at Colchester in 1841.

PLATE II., Nos. 2 & 3.

A number of these coins are recorded by Mr. Ernest Willett* as having been found at Selsea. They establish the reading of TINCOM in the upper of the two lines of the wreath-like ornament, but they also show that what was regarded as a mere zigzag ornament is, in fact, the legend COMMI, the three last letters all conjoined. Whether these were succeeded by a letter F, I am at present unable to say. An example from among the

* Num. Chron., N.S., vol. xvii., p. 312; Suss. Arch. Coll., xxix., p. 87.

Selsea coins is given in Plate XVIII., No. 8. Some remarks illustrative of Plate II., Nos. 4, 5, and 6, and of other varieties of the coins of Tincommius, will be found in the description of some of the other coins engraved in Plates XVIII. and XIX., which I now proceed to discuss.

PLATE XVIII., No. 5.

Obv.—Convex. TINCO within a sunk tablet.

Rev.—Concave. Uninscribed; a horseman to right on an exergual line, poising a javelin; the whole within a beaded circle.

N. 80 grains.

This coin was found in 1864 on the sea-shore at Aldwick, about a mile and a half from Bognor, Sussex, by some fishermen's children. It has slightly suffered from the wear of the sea, so that it has lost a part of its original weight. It is now in the British Museum. A coin of the type of Plate I., No. 14, was found at the same spot.

The principal points of interest in this coin are the additional O at the end of the usual TINC in the tablet, and the absence of the C.F. and star on the field of the reverse. The coin already published in Plate II., No. 8, gives only the C, but in an exaggerated form.

PLATE XVIII., No. 6.

Obv.—Convex. TINC within a tablet, C above and A below.

Rev.—Concave. Full-faced head of Medusa surrounded by snakes, within a beaded circle.

N. 14·4 grains.

PLATE XVIII., No. 7.

Obv.—As No. 6, but B below the tablet instead of A.

Rev.—As No. 6.

N. 14½ grains.

Of these No. 6 is in the British Museum and No. 7 in my own cabinet, where it was kindly placed by Mr. H.

Willet. The types are the same as those of Plate II., No. 4. In the Selsea find not less than twenty-two coins of these two varieties were present. They weigh from 14 to 15½ grains each. When first I published the type some doubt existed as to the legend on the tablet, but I pronounced it with certainty to be TINC, a reading which these subsequent discoveries have fully established. I was, however, in error in regarding the letters above and below the tablet as being C and F, as the latter letter now appears to have been, on the particular coin under discussion, a B. The majority of the coins hitherto found exhibit, however, an A in the place of a B, and the question arises as to the manner in which the C A and C B are to be interpreted. The C not improbably is intended to designate Commii filius, and it may be that the A and B are significant of two distinct mints or moneyers. Mr. E. Willett doubtfully suggests that C A may stand for Calleva or Calleva Atrebatum, but in that case what would C B represent?

Examples of two classes of the coins reading C A are engraved in the Num. Chron., N.S., vol. xvii., Plate X., Nos. 1 and 2, and reproduced in the Sussex Arch. Coll., vol. xxx., Plate IV., 9 and 10. Mr. Willett calls attention to the marked superiority of one of these over the other, and says that though he has seen twenty examples of the coin, they can all be referred to one model or the other, and that there is no gradation of type.

The probable derivation of the head of Medusa from the reverse type of the uninscribed coins like Plate E, No. 10, has already been discussed at page 167.

PLATE XVIII., No. 8.

Obv.—Convex. TINCOM OMMI in the spaces between three beaded lines. The MM a mere zigzag.

Rev.—Concave. A horse, &c., as on Plate II., Nos. 2 and 3, but with annulets on either side of the wheel above the horse.

N. 18·4 grains.

This coin is in the British Museum, but I have an almost identical specimen weighing 16 grains. There were fourteen coins of this kind in the Selsea hoard, but the two figured in the Sussex Arch. Coll., vol. xxx., Plate IV., Nos. 11 and 12, are copied from my Plate II. I have already commented on the inscription on these coins at pages 165 and 500.

PLATE XVIII., No. 9.

Obv.—Convex. TIN on a sunk tablet.

Rev.—Concave. Animal running to the left; above, a star of three points.

N. 16½ grains.

This coin, from Selsea, is in my cabinet, and was given to me by Mr. Willett.

PLATE XVIII., No. 10.

As No. 9, but a star of four points below the animal.

N. 16·2 grains.

This coin was found at Wittering, and is now in the British Museum. I have engraved a specimen of the type, the obverse of which was obliterated, among the uninscribed coins on Plate F, No. 7. My figure, however, was taken from an engraving in the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. vii., Plate IV., 8, in which the star is erroneously represented as of six points. Possibly the animal may be intended for a wolf.

Ten coins of these types were found at Selsea, one of which is engraved in the Num. Chron., N.S., vol. xvii., Plate X., 4, and Sussex Arch. Coll., vol. xxx., Plate IV., No. 15.

PLATE XVIII., No. 11.

Obv.—Convex. COM, on a sunk tablet.

Rev.—Concave. Bridled (?) horse to the left; above, traces of T.

N. 17¼ grains.

This coin was found near Selsea, and was kindly ceded to me by Mr. W. C. Palmer. There is no F beyond the COM on the obverse, and no signs of a letter below the horse on the reverse. The coin engraved in Num. Chron., N.S., vol. xvii., No. 6, and Sussex Arch. Coll., vol. xxx., Plate IV., No. 18, seems also to be of this type.

PLATE XVIII., No. 12.

Obv.—Convex. COM.F, on a sunk tablet.

Rev.—Concave. Bridled (?) horse to the left; TI above; C below; the whole within a wreathed circle.
N. 18 grains.

This coin is also from Selsea, and was given to me by Mr. Willett. Some fourteen examples of this type were found. One of them is engraved in the Num. Chron., N.S., vol. xvii., Plate X., Fig. 5, and in the Sussex Arch. Coll., vol. xxx., Plate IV., 17.

PLATE XVIII., NOS. 13 AND 14.

Obv.—Convex. COM.F, on a sunk tablet.

Rev.—Concave. Bridled horse prancing to the right; above, TIN; below, C reversed. The whole within a wreathed circle.

N. 16 and 16·4 grains.

Of these No. 13 is in my own collection and No. 14 in that of the British Museum, in both cases owing to the liberality of Mr. Willett. They are, in fact, of the same type as my Plate II., No. 5, where a small portion of the C below the horse has been drawn in such a manner as to appear to be part of a bent fore-leg. Twenty-nine of these coins were present in the Selsea find, one of which is engraved in the Num. Chron., N.S., vol. xvii., Plate X., No. 3, and in the Sussex Arch. Coll., vol. xxx., Plate IV., No. 14.

PLATE XIX., No. 1.

Obv.—Convex. TINCOM. Beardless head in profile to the right, the fillets of a diadem falling behind. On another example there are some traces of a laurel wreath.

Rev.—Concave. An eagle standing facing, with expanded wings, the head turned to the right; what may be intended for a serpent crosses the wing below the beak. It is difficult to say whether the bird has a serpent in its claws or is standing on an exergual line.

R. 16½ grains.

This coin was found near Selsea and was formerly in the possession of Mr. W. C. Palmer, who has kindly ceded it to me. Thanks to his liberality, a second but more abraded specimen (14½ grains), from the same spot, is also in my collection. The workmanship and lettering are quite Roman in their character, and the types recall a small brass coin of Augustus (Cohen, 2nd ed., No. 29), though the head of the eagle is in that case to the left. On one of the dupondii of Augustus, struck after his death by Tiberius, the attitude of the eagle is remarkably like that on the British coin, which, however, is probably of somewhat earlier date. The eagle on the reverse of a copper coin of the Acilia family (Babelon, *Monn. de la Rép. Rom.*, No. 10) is almost precisely the same as on this coin of Tincommius. The type of the eagle with a serpent is found on the silver coins of Epaticeus and Cara(tacus?) (Plate XX. No. 8) but the rendering is different. The eagle on a silver coin of Tasciovanus (Plate VI., No. 7) is also in a different attitude, and that on the copper coins of Eppillus (Plate IV., No. 2) stands a little more to the side, as does that on the silver coin inscribed CRAB (Plate V., No. 2). The eagle on the small copper coins of Verulam (Plate VIII., No. 1) holds something in its beak, but it is hard to say whether it is a branch or a serpent, but that on the coin now under consideration seems to hold in its beak a long serpent which comes down in front of the wing. The type of an eagle devouring a serpent occurs upon some Sicilian coins, and, without the serpent, is found on several Gaulish coins, in

some cases, in much the same attitude as on this coin of Tincommius. I am, however, unable to suggest the exact source from which the device on the British coin was immediately derived.

I am doubtful whether there may not be a small proportion of gold mixed with the silver of which this coin is made.

PLATE XIX., No. 2.

Obv.—Convex. Beardless laureate head to the left; behind, part of a star.

Rev.—Concave. Bull running to the left, his tail erect; above, TIN; below, C.
Æ. 20·1 grains.

This coin has for many years been in the British Museum collection, but owing to its having been originally placed among the Gaulish series it escaped my attention when first writing on British coins. The head on the obverse is much like that on the silver coin of Eppillus, Plate XX., No. 4, but in a better style of art. It may be a reminiscence of the head on the Philippus, or more probably may have been copied from some Roman family coin. The attitude of the bull on the reverse is precisely the same as



on the common denarius of the Thoria family, here figured, from which it was probably copied on to the die, the animal on the Roman coin being to the right, while on the British coin it is to the left. On a somewhat analogous coin of the Julia and Livineia families (Babelon, *Monn. de la Rép. Rom.*, vol. ii, p. 31) the laureate head of Julius Cæsar appears on the obverse. The butting bull is also a common type on the coins of Massalia. If the object behind the

head be a star it is suggestive of the coins of Julius Cæsar struck by Sepullius Macer, but the head is very different from that of Julius.

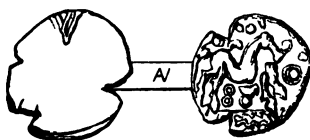
The following summary of the coins of Tincommius present in the Selsea find is given by Mr. Ernest Willett, but the references are altered so as to correspond with my plates.

Reference.	Weight, Grains.	Specific Gravity.	Number.
Plate I., No. 12	82	12·5	3
„ II., No. 2 and 3, } Plate XVIII., No. 8 }	16	11·5	14
„ II., No. 6	16	12·0	3
„ II., No. 4, XVIII., No. 6 & 7	14·5, 15	11·0	22
„ XVIII., No. 13 & 14 . .	15·5	11·5	29
„ „ No. 9	15	12·0	10
„ „ No. 12	16	11·5	14
„ „ No. 11	15	12·0	1
			96

VERICA.

With regard to the history of this prince it seems to me probable that the last word has not yet been said. He has hitherto been regarded as a British king, one of the three sons of Commius, whose dominion lay for the most part in Sussex, and as having probably survived his brother Tincommius, with whom at one period of his life he may have been a joint ruler over the south-east part of Britain. That his father Commius was at one time a chief of the Atrebates, and took an active part in the wars with the Romans, is well known, and I have attempted to trace the principal events of his life in the first part of this book, at page 151. After his submission to Mark Antony in B.C. 51, nothing more is heard of him. It was, however, only

a very few years before that time that Cæsar, out of regard for him, had conferred on the Atrebates of Gaul a certain degree of independence,* and permitted them to live under their own laws. They therefore at that time formed no part of the Roman province, though in Pliny's† time their territory was included in Gallia Belgica. When the actual incorporation into the Roman province took place appears to be uncertain, but even before the submission of Commius to Antony his immediate connection with the Atrebates as their ruler appears to have ceased, and he and his followers subsisted by brigandage. Is it possible that one of his sons, Verica, can have been made the ruler of the Atrebates in his stead? Among the coins which, on purely numismatic grounds, French antiquaries have assigned to the Atrebates are some which bear upon the convex and otherwise plain obverse a symbol which though possibly a form of Λ , seems, as has already been pointed out,‡ to be more probably Ψ or VE in monogram, and, at all events in Britain, to represent the name of Verica. It is therefore possible that on the other side of the channel, in the original home of the Atrebates, the same monogram may have designated the same name. It does not of course follow that the same person was intended in both cases. It seems, however, not improbable. The character of the Gaulish coins can be judged from the annexed woodcut,



from which it will be seen that, but for the symbol, they bear a strong resemblance to the British uninscribed coins like Plate B, No. 8. These belong to a late period, all traces of the obverse device having disappeared, and the

* De Bell. Gall., VII., 76.

† Nat. Hist., IV. 7.

‡ Num. Chron., N.S., vol. xvii., p. 330.

weight being sometimes as low as 86 grains, which is also that of the coin here figured.

But besides these larger pieces, which are by no means extremely rare, there are a few small gold coins also found in the north of France, on the obverse of which the same monogram appears. A woodcut of one of these in my own collection is here given. On the reverse is a tree-like

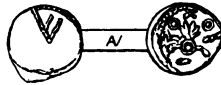


figure with indistinct objects on either side, a type which at once calls to mind the coins like Plate E, No. 11, and the coin now figured as Plate M, No. 5, which are so characteristic of the South-eastern District of Britain. Were it not for their place of finding, both the coins shown in the woodcuts might pass muster as British. I therefore see no reason why this class of Gaulish coins may not belong to the same period, or nearly so, as the coins bearing the same monogram found in the south-east of Britain; and I would suggest, as a theory worthy of consideration, that Verica, before acquiring rule in Britain, or possibly during the period of his rule in this country, succeeded his father, Commius, in the Gaulish kingdom of the Atrebates, and there struck these coins much upon the British model.

The number of the purely British coins attributed to Verica has been largely increased by the discoveries on the Selsea shore, and various new types have already been engraved by Mr. Ernest Willett, which are here reproduced. As will subsequently be seen, several of these are of a novel and interesting character.

Besides the coins from the Sussex shore which are nearly all of the small module, or quarters of the larger pieces, there was found some years ago near Alresford, in Hampshire, a small hoard of the large coins of Verica, most of which came into my possession. These coins, generally speaking, are of the types Plate II., Nos. 9 and 10, but

among them are some few new varieties which I have engraved in Plate XIX.

No copper coins of Verica have as yet been discovered.

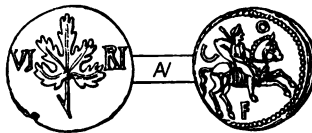
Before describing the new varieties of his gold and silver coinage, it will be well to record the discoveries of coins of types that I have already figured, and to say a few words as to the derivation of the type of the vine-leaf, which occurs on the obverse of many of the gold coins.

As I have already observed, this does not now appear to me an absolutely original type, but rather one adopted by a skilful artist as an improved representation of a barbarous device, the meaning of which was not at once apparent. Of such a metamorphosis there is a good example in the coins of Tincommius with the head of Medusa, Plate II., No. 4, the type of which, as I have already pointed out, can hardly be other than a Roman or classical adaptation of the tree-like device on such coins as Plate E, No. 10, itself in turn derived by a strange process of evolution from the two-horse chariot on the Philippus. At the first blush a suggestion that a laureate head could, by successive processes of copying, be converted into a symmetrical vine-leaf, would appear in the highest degree ridiculous; but a careful examination of the obverse type of the coin engraved as Plate K, No. 1, will, I think, satisfy the reader that what in that case represents the laureate head of the Macedonian stater offers all the elements from which a skilful artist, who was desirous of reproducing the type in a more intelligible form, could derive the vine-leaf of these coins of Verica. That the device on the uninscribed coin is a human or divine head is at first sight very difficult to perceive, whereas the leafy or branching character of the type is conspicuously evident. A vine-leaf, such as that on Plate XIX., No. 3, combines the attributes of both a branch and a leaf; and probably the coins with the deeply indented leaves are of earlier date than those on which it assumes a more solid form. Possibly at some future time coins showing some of the intermediate links between the

two extremes may be discovered. The hair on a Gaulish coin, No. 292, in the "Dictionnaire Archéologique de la Gaule," has a remarkably palmate appearance. It is, however, probably of later date than the coin given as Plate K, No. 1.

PLATE II., No. 9.

A fine coin of this type, found at Alton, Hants, in 1870 (82½ grains), is now in my possession, as is also the remarkably artistic coin engraved by Akerman,* which was formerly in the Dimsdale and Sparkes collections. In the sale catalogue of the former it is described as "of fine Greek work," and in that of the latter as "almost equal to Greek work." I have here reproduced this coin in a woodcut.



I have seen another example of this type which was found near Reigate in 1888 (81 grains), and there were several in the Alresford hoard. As will shortly be seen, the obverse inscription on some of these is VERI.

PLATE II., No. 10.

I have notes of coins of this type having been found at Warbledon, Sussex, in 1869, on the beach near West Wittering in 1872, and at Guildford in 1885. I have a specimen (78 grains) found at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, in 1872, and some from the Alresford hoard. Some of these, as will subsequently be seen, read COM.FI on the obverse. There is considerable variation in the size of the crescent below the horse. Mr. Webster has informed me that a specimen was lately found at Keighley, Yorkshire, very far from its native home if the discovery has been faithfully reported.

* "Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes," Plate XXI., 15, and vignette on title-page.

PLATE II., No. 12.

Nine of these coins were found at Selsea and East Wittering. The ornament above the inscription on the obverse appears to be a crescent rather than an annulet.

PLATE II., No. 14.

The original is now in my own collection.

PLATE III., Nos. 1 & 2.

Nine coins of these types were among those found on the beach near Selsea, of which two examples are in the British Museum. A new variety was among them, having a cluster of four pellets below the horse. It is figured by Mr. E. Willett in the *Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. xvii., Plate X., No. 12, and in the *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. xxx., Plate V., No. 8. The two coins weigh 15·5 and 15·3 grains respectively.

PLATE III., Nos. 5 & 6.

An example of this type, found near Selsea, but much injured by the action of the sea, has been added to my collection by Mr. W. G. Palmer. The seated figure occurs also on the gold coins of Verica, Plate XIX., No. 11.

The silver coins found on Lancing Downs, and figured and described on page 183 *et seq.*, are now in my collection, having been obtained from the representatives of the late Mr. Medhurst, who found them. That with a horseman on either side is a plated coin, weighing only 15½ grains. The next, with the female bust and the seated figure, is of good silver, and weighs 20½ grains. The small coin with VIRI on a tablet, p. 185, No. 1, weighs only 5½ grains. The device on the reverse appears to be the forepart of a quadruped, possibly a horse. It is represented the wrong way upwards in the wood-cut. The other three coins may with greater probability be assigned

to Tincommius than to Verica, and have already been commented upon at page 499.

The gold coins like Plate E, No. 12, which I had some hesitation in regarding as uninscribed, may now, as has already been seen, be transferred to Verica.

I now proceed to describe the coins engraved in Plate XIX.

PLATE XIX., No. 3.

Obv.—Convex. A deeply indented vine-leaf (?); on either side, VE-RI.

Rev.—Concave. [C]O F. A horseman to the right, with long oval shield behind, between which and his head is a baton, quiver, or spear, on some coins like the letter I. The horse is springing from a kind of square stage, and apparently leaping on to another. There is a beaded circle around the whole.

N. 80½ grains, others 82½, and 82½ grains.

These three coins all formed part of the Alresford hoard, and the description of the reverse type is based on the widest spread of the three. On the reverse of one of the coins the F below the horse is reversed 7. The form of the letter E on the obverse is peculiar. If combined into a monogram with a V, the form V, which occurs on so many of the small coins of the Selsea find, would be produced. On some of the other coins from Alresford with the deeply-indented leaf, the inscription is VIRI, as in Plate II., No. 9. Others have the smaller and less deeply indented leaf, and a few are of remarkably fine workmanship, like the coin engraved at page 511, on which the horseman appears to be armed with a spear, and the stages in front of the horse and behind him are absent. I have made some remarks on the manner in which the warrior's saddle seems to be secured by four girths, and by straps connected by rings on the shoulder and quarters, in my book on the Ancient Bronze Implements* of Great Britain.

* P. 399.

PLATE XIX., No. 4.

Obv.—Convex. VERI; an expanded vine-leaf; the whole within a beaded circle.

Rev.—Concave. F RX; horseman charging to the right; in his right hand a short sword; in his left a circular buckler with a beaded rim. There is a beaded circle around the whole.

N. 16·1 grains.

This coin formed part of the Selsea find, and has been figured by Mr. Ernest Willett in the *Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. xvii., Plate X., No. 9, and in the *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. xxx., Plate V., No. 11. A second example, but not nearly so well preserved, was found in the same district, and by the kindness of Mr. H. Willett is now in my collection. The coin here figured is in the British Museum and is very well executed. There is a kind of tendril by the side of the stem of the leaf which confirms the opinion that it is that of the vine. It is rather remarkable that on the reverse the C of C F and the E of REX are omitted. The engraving shows rather more of the letters RX than is actually visible on the coin. These small coins are no doubt the quarters of the larger pieces, though the weight in this instance is only one-fifth. The horseman is differently armed from the warrior on the larger coins, having a sword and buckler instead of a spear and shield. The same figure occurs on other small gold coins of Verica and closely resembles the horseman on some of the silver and copper coins of Cunobeline.

PLATE XIX., No. 5.

Obv.—Convex. COM FI within a sunk compartment.

Rev.—Concave. VIR REX; horseman to the right, with *lituus*-shaped object behind; the whole within a beaded circle.

N. 82½ grains.

PLATE XIX., No. 6.

Obv.—Convex. COM·FI within a sunk compartment.

Rev.—Concave. VIR REX as last, but with a curved line below the hind feet of the horse.

N. 82½ grains.

Both these coins are from the Alresford hoard. Their principal difference from Plate II., No. 10, consists in their giving COM FI or FI instead of the usual COM F. The next coin, No. 7, shows conclusively that the F on these pieces stands for Filius, and that the title of "Son of Commius" was one that in Britain, at all events, was highly esteemed.

A specimen like No. 5 (79·8 grains) is in the British Museum.

PLATE XIX., No. 7.

Obv.—Convex. COM FILI; above and below what may be intended for a thunderbolt.

Rev.—Concave. VIR; horse galloping to the right; below, a ring ornament; the whole within a beaded circle.

N. 15·9 grains.

This coin is from the Selsea find, and is now in the British Museum. It has been figured by Mr. E. Willett in the Num. Chron., N.S., vol. xvii., Plate X., No. 11, and in the Sussex Arch. Coll., vol. xxx., Plate V., No. 6. Another and more eroded example from the same district (11 grains) has been kindly placed by Mr. H. Willett in my cabinet. The importance of these coins in placing beyond all doubt the interpretation as FILIVS of the F that so frequently follows COM or COMMI is very great. This legend tends also to prove that the F following the name of Tasciovanus on the coins of Cunobeline has been rightly regarded as an abbreviation of Filius. The ornament on the obverse of these coins which, for want of a better name, has been termed a thunderbolt, may be compared with the device on some of the coins of Tasciovanus, Plate V., No. 14, and Plate VIII., Nos. 6 to 9. It is in all probability a survival of the wreath on the laureate head of the Philippus.

PLATE XIX., No. 8.

Obv.—Concave. VIRI ; laureate bust to the right.

Rev.—Convex. COM ; horseman charging to the right ; holding a circular buckler on his left arm.

N. 10·4 grains.

As is shown by the weight this coin, which is slightly broken, has, like many others from the Selsea find, suffered by wear and corrosion. Mr. Ernest Willett has figured it in the *Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. xvii., Plate X., No. 8, and the *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. xxx., Plate V., No. 13. The buckler on the reverse is by no means clear, but Mr. Willett considers, and I think rightly, that the coin was struck from the same reverse die as Plate XIX., No. 11. The original has been presented to the national collection, and is at the present time unique. It is also the only gold coin of Verica that bears a bust as the obverse type. Not improbably it derives its character from some coin of Augustus.

The type of the reverse much resembles that of Plate XIX., No. 4, of the affinities of which I have already spoken.

PLATE XIX., Nos. 9 AND 10.

Obv.—Convex. COM F on a sunk tablet ; above and below, a solid crescent with its cusps towards the edge of the coin.

Rev.—Concave. VIR ; bridled horse prancing to the left ; below, a wheel of four spokes.

N. 15·7 and 16·2 grains.

Both these coins come from the Selsea find, and are now in the British Museum. They are of reddish gold and of a specific gravity about 13. No other examples of the same types were found. No. 9 is engraved by Mr. E. Willett in the *Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. xvii., Plate X., No. 10, and the *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. xxx., Plate V., No. 12. The types are closely allied with those of the small coins of Verica, Plate III., Nos. 1 and 2, but the workmanship is

hardly so good. The ring ornaments on the obverse are replaced by crescents, and the horse on the reverse is to the left instead of to the right. Its head is formed with an ornamented pellet, as is the case on so many of the Sussex coins.

PLATE XIX., No. 11.

Obv.—Concave. VERICA; draped figure seated to the right holding a spear, and wearing a helmet from which a plume depends behind the neck. There are traces of a shield behind the seat.

Rev.—Convex. COM; horseman to the right holding a short sword and a circular buckler; the whole within a beaded circle.

N. 14·8 grains.

This is the only coin of the kind that was found near Selsea. Mr. E. Willett has figured it in the *Num. Chron.* N.S. vol. xvii., Plate X., No. 7, and in the *Sussex Arch. Coll.* vol. xxx., Plate V., No. 14. It is rather remarkable that on this coin, as well as on No. 8, the side bearing the name of the king is concave, and that with the horseman convex. Following the usual rule the latter ought to have been regarded as the obverse and the former as the reverse. Both Mr. Willett and I have, however, thought it best to transpose the two faces of the coins in engraving them. The seated figure seems to be of much the same character as that on the silver coins of Verica, Plate III., Nos. 5 and 6, and that seated to the left on the coin from Lancing Downs of which a wood-cut is given at p. 184. On some of these also there are traces of a shield behind the seat. It is difficult at first sight to determine the source from which this seated figure is derived. There can, I think, be no reasonable doubt that the seated figure on the silver and copper coin of Cunobeline, Plate XI., Nos. 3, 5, 7 and 8, is derived from a denarius of the Porcia family, as suggested on page 318. I have at page 182 somewhat doubtingly assigned the same origin for the seated figure on these

coins of Verica, but this suggestion must now be withdrawn, as the figure is not winged like the Victory on the coins of the Porcia family, and, moreover, seems to be helmeted. If the type was derived from a Roman source, the coin which most completely supplies a prototype is one of the Fabia family (Babelon, *Monn. de la Rép. Rom.* p. 484, No. 11) with the helmeted figure of Rome seated to the left on a shield. I am, however, doubtful whether the British type can have been actually borrowed from this coin. Another source may be indicated. There is in the museum at Rouen a small gold or electrum coin, figured by Hucher in his "*Art Gaulois*," Part II., p. 26, No. 34, on the reverse of which is a naked figure seated to the left with one elbow resting on a buckler seen sideways, some variety of which may have given the idea of the seated figure to the moneyer of Verica. There can, I think, be little doubt that Hucher was right in regarding this type as preserving the memory of the tetradrachms of Lysimachus, on which Pallas is shown thus seated. On other Gaulish and Pannonian coins, the head of Alexander the Great with the attributes of Jupiter Ammon, which forms the obverse type of these coins of Lysimachus, has survived in a degraded form. A seated figure occurs on a brass coin of Pixtilos engraved in Hucher, Plate XXIII., No. 2, but it is of another character. The seated figure may therefore have had a Gaulish origin.

PLATE XIX., No. 12.

Obv.—Convex. Ψ = VE or VI in monogram.

Rev.—Concave. Horse standing to the left; above, a beaded ring ornament and small annulet; below, a ring ornament and an annulet conjoined; in front an annulet.
N. 14 grains.

This coin, found near Selsea, is now in the British Museum. It is of the same type as my Plate E, No. 12, and has been engraved by Mr. E. Willett in the *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. xxx., Plate VI., No. 13. It shows the

reverse type more completely than the coin that I formerly figured, which, at that time, for want of larger means of comparison, I doubtingly classed among the uninscribed series. As I have already stated, I now believe that the monogram upon it, whether read as VE or VI, refers to Verica, to whom also Gaulish coins bearing the same monogram, of which I have given examples at pages 508 and 509, may, I think, be attributed. No less than twenty-six coins of this type were present in the Selsea find.

PLATE XIX., No. 13.

Obv.—Convex. Y = VE or VI in monogram.

Rev.—Concave. E above a horse standing to the left; below, part of a ring ornament and annulet combined.
N. 15 grains.

This coin differs from the last both in the form of the monogram and in having the letter E above the horse. As to the meaning of this letter I am ignorant. I doubt whether it designates the name of Eppillus, one of the brothers of Verica. The coin was found near Selsea and is figured in the *Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. xvii., Plate X., No. 14, and in the *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. xxx., Plate VI., No. 14. Three coins of the type were among those found on the Sussex shore.

PLATE XIX., No. 14.

Obv.—Concave. VERICA; horseman charging to the right, holding a spear horizontally; the whole within a beaded circle.

Rev.—Convex. COMMI F; horseman charging to the right; behind him, a pointed oval shield; the whole within a beaded circle.

R. 18 grains.

This coin also came from the Selsea district, and was kindly added to my collection by Mr. W. C. Palmer. The

type is the same as that of the plated coin from Lancing Downs, shown in the second woodcut on p. 184. The horseman on these coins wears a cap or turban, like that of the horseman on the large coins of Verica with the vine-leaf obverse. The long oval shield also resembles that on those coins. I have already remarked that this is the only British coin that represents a horseman charging with a horizontal spear. This type is, however, not uncommon on Gaulish silver coins.

CHAPTER XXV.

COINS OF THE KENTISH DISTRICT.

EPPILLUS.

SOME additions to the coins of this prince, whose dominion appears to have been in Kent, and possibly parts of Sussex, Surrey, Hants, and Berks, have resulted from the discoveries on the coast of Sussex and in other places. Of coins of types already known I have only one to cite, that of a very fine example of Plate III., No. 11 (84 grains), found at Wallingford in 1885. This was communicated to me by Mr. W. R. Davies, in whose collection the coin now is. There is a small pellet on each side of the F below the horse. These on my specimen are so faint as to have escaped the notice of the engraver. The name EPILLOS, spelt with a single P and preceded by CONNO, is found on some Gaulish coins (Rev. Num., N.S., x., 1865, p. 138).

Several of the coins now to be described exhibit entirely new types.

PLATE XX., No. 1.

Obv.—CALLEV across the field ; above and below, a six-pointed star ; the whole within a beaded circle.

Rev.—EPPI above a horse (?) galloping to the right ; the whole within a beaded circle.

N. 16 grains.

Two coins of this type were found at Selsea, one of which, through the liberality of Mr. H. Willett, is now in my collection. Mr. Ernest Willett has published the type

in the Num. Chron., N.S., vol. xvii., Plate X., Fig. 13, and the Sussex Arch. Coll., 1880, vol. xxx., Plate VI., Fig. 15. As he observes, the discovery of these coins establishes the fact of there having been a mint at Calleva, which, so long as the letters CALLE only were known upon the coinage, might be doubted. The analogy of the coins bearing this legend with those of Verulamium and Camulodunum, which have VER and CAMV across the field on the obverse, I have already pointed out.*

There has been much difference of opinion as to the site of the town called in the Itinerary of Antonine, Calleva or Gallewa Atrebatum, or Calleva without any such qualification. It has been placed by different writers at Henley in Oxfordshire, Reading and Wallingford in Berkshire, Farnham in Surrey, and Silchester in Hampshire. Prof. Rhys ("Celtic Britain," p. 24) is inclined to favour the view of there having been two Callevas, one at Silchester and the other at Haslemere in Surrey; but even if there were a second Calleva besides Calleva Atrebatum, and this, as Dr. Latham has pointed out in Smith's Dictionary of Geography, is very doubtful, the reasons for fixing it at Haslemere seem but inadequate. Mr. Howorth, in the Num. Chron., 1883, 3rd S., vol. iii., p. 24, has expressed the opinion that after all Guildford in Surrey was the old Atrebatian capital. The name of Calleva occurs at least three times in the Itinerary of Antoninus, the first time with the adjunct Atrebatum and subsequently without, somewhat in the same manner as Isurium is at first called by that name, and is subsequently mentioned as Isubrigantum. It must have been an important place at which several of the Roman main roads converged in the same manner as they undoubtedly do at Silchester. I am therefore disposed to accept that site for Calleva, as Prof. Hübner has done in the map of Roman Britain appended to his "Inscriptiones Britanniae Latinae." Whatever difficulty

* P. 196.

there may be in reconciling some of the distances given in the Itinerary with those on an accurate map, it must not be forgotten that Ptolemy places Calleva, the chief city of the Atrebatii, intermediately between Corinium, the chief city of the Dobuni, and Londinium, one of the cities of the Cantii; and that the Itinerary shows direct roads from Calleva to Corinium in the one direction and to Londinium in the other.

Assuming that the Calleva of the coins is the capital city of the Atrebates, we have at all events numismatic evidence that at one time Eppillus must have reigned over that tribe, and possibly the connection of his father Commius with the Atrebates of the Continent may have had much to do with this circumstance. It seems, however, strange that so many of his coins should have been found in Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, and so few in Berkshire, where, however, at least one fine coin has been discovered. I have in the former part of this book suggested the possibility of Dubnovellaunus having been driven from his Kentish dominions by Eppillus, at all events so far as the western part of Kent was concerned. It would seem that if the territory over which Eppillus reigned had been so large in extent as to embrace the whole of the southern part of the Thames valley from Berkshire to the extremity of the Kentish promontory, we might reasonably expect that his coins, especially those in gold, would be more common than they are, had he held the country for any length of time. The discovery of a single hoard of his coins, such as those which have been made of the gold coins both of Verica and Dubnovellaunus, would, however, bring the rarity of the coins of Eppillus to much the same level. We may look forward with interest to the excavations now being undertaken on the site of Silchester under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries. The discovery upon the spot of one or two coins of Eppillus would do much towards the satisfactory identification of Calleva with Silchester, and

justify us in concluding that at one period at least Eppillus reigned over the Atrebates, even if his dominions were afterwards confined to Kent.

PLATE XX., No. 2.

Obv.—Convex. VIR CO ; beardless head with diadem to the right ; the whole within a beaded circle.

Rev.—Concave. EPPI COM F. Capricorn to the left ; the whole surrounded by a beaded circle.

Æ. 19 grains.

This coin, which is in the British Museum, is of precisely the same type as Plate III., No. 7, but the reading on the obverse is VIR CO, and not, as on the coin in the Hunter collection, VIR RI. It shows that White and Gough had good foundation for the form of legend that they adopted, and that Stukeley was right in making the legend on the coin he engraved in his Plate XXI., 2, to begin with V and end in O. A closer examination of a cast of the Hunter coin leaves me in doubt whether I was not in error in reading RI, as the final letter may well be an O. A coin of this type in the Cabinet des Médailles at Paris, No. 9,552, is described, however, by Muret as reading VIRRI. Some remarks on the type will be found on page 183. The CO on the obverse is probably the equivalent of the COM.F. on the reverse.

PLATE XX., No. 3.

Obv.—Convex. V and some other uncertain letter or letters in front of a bare diademed head to the left ; behind the head, a ring ornament, and possibly other letters ; traces of a beaded circle (?).

Rev.—Concave. Horse to the left ; above, a triple wreath springing from an open crescent ; to the right, a small annulet ; below, another annulet, connected with a curved dolphin-like figure ; in front, a small cross (?).

Æ. 17½ grains.

This coin was found at Tarberry, near Petersfield, in 1832, and was exhibited to the Numismatic Society on

January 18th, 1872, by the Rev. H. D. Gordon, of Harting. I have placed it in this plate on account of the general resemblance in character between the head on this coin and that on No. 2. The inscription on the obverse is not improbably VIR, for Verica, but its attribution is uncertain. The wreath and crescent seem out of place on the reverse, being almost the same as those on the obverse of the gold coin of Verulam, No. 13, in the same plate.

PLATE XX., NO. 4.

Obv.—Convex. EPPIL; laureate head to the left within a beaded circle. The wreath starts from an annulet, and has two fillets hanging down behind the neck.

Rev.—Concave. EPPILL below a horseman charging to the right, holding in his right hand a *carnyx* or trumpet; two ring ornaments in the field, one behind and the other in front of the horseman; the whole within a beaded circle.

R.

This coin is in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, but I do not know where it was found. I have an example (18½ grains), which, however, does not show the legend on the obverse. Its *provenance* is also unknown. The laureate head is much like that on the silver coin of Tasciovanus, but of flatter and ruder work. The horseman is well executed, and with much spirit. The bridle, which comes direct from the mouth of the horse, and not from a long cheek piece, as on some of the coins of Tasciovanus, is shown as passing the horse's neck. The warrior holds his *carnyx* almost vertically, and with his arm outstretched, so that the straight tube hangs down behind the horse.

On the gold coins of Tasciovanus the horseman usually brandishes his trumpet above his head, though in a slanting position, and he also wears a cuirass. There is no appearance of a cuirass upon the horseman on this coin of Eppillus.

PLATE XX., No. 5.

Obv.—Convex. Head in profile to the right, within a beaded circle.

Rev.—Concave. EPP; lion (?) walking to the right; the whole within a beaded circle.

Æ. 17½ grains.

This coin is in the Cabinet des Médailles at Paris, and is entered as No. 9,553 in Muret's Catalogue of Gaulish coins. It is not known where it was found. There can, however, be but little doubt that it was struck under Eppillus. The engraver of my plates has somewhat improved the head on the obverse, which is less distinct on the original. The lion on the reverse calls to mind that on the silver coin of Verica, Plate III., No. 3.

PLATE XX., No. 6.

Obv.—Convex. EPPIL above a bull to the right, with his head bowed down to his feet; below, CO.F; the whole within a beaded circle.

Rev.—Concave. An eagle standing to the left, but looking to the right; on either side a ring ornament; the whole within a beaded circle.

Æ. 39 grains.

This is another and better-preserved specimen of the type engraved on Plate IV., No. 5, on which the second ring ornament of the reverse is visible. At the time when I first published this type, the legend on the obverse was somewhat uncertain. It may now be completed as beyond all doubt EPPIL CO.F. The attitude of the bull is not quite the same as on the silver coins of Tasciovanus, both fore-legs being thrust forward, instead of one of them being drawn up, as if the animal were pawing. The type, however, was probably derived from one of the common coins of Augustus.

The eagle is much the same as on other copper coins of Eppillus (Plate IV., No. 2). This bird is also represented on the coins of Tincommius and other British princes, and frequently occurs on the coins of Massalia.

DUBNOVELLAUNUS.

Of this prince I am able to publish two new types, the finding of which in Kent goes to strengthen the view that at one time or other he ruled over that part of Britain. Some additional instances of the finding of his coins, of types already known, have come to my knowledge since the first portion of this book was published.

PLATE IV., NOS. 6 TO 9.

A coin of this type, which there is good reason to suppose was found, with several coins of Addedomaros, at Marks Tey, Essex, is preserved in the Colchester Museum. I have formerly mentioned an ancient forgery of one of these coins in copper, plated with gold. Another example of the same kind was in the possession of the late Countess of Caledon.

The first of the new coins that I have now to describe is in silver.

PLATE XX., No. 7.

Obv.—Convex. Horned animal standing to the left; above, a kind of fan-shaped figure, somewhat like two expanded wings, from the apex of which a band of small crescents crosses the body of the animal; in front and below, three ring ornaments. The whole within a beaded circle.

Rev.—Concave. DVBNO behind a bearded man seated to the left, his right hand raised to his face, in his left an L-shaped hammer. In front, two semicircles, conjoined like the figure 8, and a ring ornament. The whole within a beaded circle.

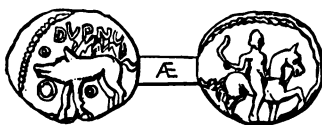
R. 14 grains.

This remarkable little coin was found some years ago at Canterbury, and is now in my collection. With regard to the types, it is difficult to say whence they were derived, or what they were intended to designate. The animal on the obverse seems to be a bull with a very heavy dewlap, and with the horns projecting forwards, and then turning

upwards in an ogee curve. The fan-like figure above the animal is in shape much like that on some Gaulish coins of gold, which M. Hucher attributes to the Parisii ("Art Gaulois," Plate 75), and on which the extremities of the fan-like ornament turn upwards so as to form spirals. It is by no means impossible that the idea of the type of the coin of Dubnovellaunus may have originated in the Gaulish coins, themselves derivatives of the Philippos.

The seated figure on the reverse recalls to mind that on the copper coins of Cunobeline, Plate XII., No. 6, though he is turned in the opposite direction. He is seated apparently on a cylindrical block, and not on a chair, but his hammer is L-shaped, like that on the coin of Cunobeline. Instead of forging any kind of vase, he has merely the double semicircle before him. A seated figure occurs on other British and Gaulish coins, but is usually draped. On a Gaulish coin, however, in the Museum at Rouen (Hucher, Part II., Fig. 34), we find, as already stated, an imitation of a stater of Lysimachus having a naked figure seated on a block much as on this coin. Such a coin might give the idea of the representation of a British Vulcan who may possibly have been regarded as the special divinity of the moneyers.

The second new type of Dubnovellaunus that I have to describe came into my hands too late for it to be inserted in the Plates, and I have therefore given it as a wood-cut.



Obv.—Convex. DVBNO above a boar standing to the left; in front, an annulet; above the head and below the body, small ring ornaments; the whole within a beaded circle.

Rev.—Concave. Warrior on a horse which is pacing to the right; in his right hand what may be a *carnyx*; the whole within a beaded circle.

Æ. 36½ grains.

This interesting coin was found near Quarry House, in the parish of Frindsbury, near Rochester, in 1889, and was most kindly presented to me by Mr. Tingey, of the Castle Moat, Rochester. A notice of it, together with an account of some Roman remains and coins discovered at Frindsbury, will be found in the *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xviii., p. 189. Unfortunately the coin, though fairly preserved, has not been thoroughly struck up, or possibly the dies were in a worn condition when it was minted. The inscription is therefore so faint that it would altogether escape an unpractised eye, though I have no doubt of its being DVBNO. There is a considerable resemblance between the boar on this coin and the wolf on Plate G, No. 13, which also may eventually prove to have been struck under the same prince. The horseman on the reverse is in somewhat the same attitude as that on the coin of Cunobeline, Plate XXII., No. 13. What he holds in his right hand seems to resemble the *carnyx* of the horseman on the gold coin of Eppillus, Plate III., No. 11, but it is too indistinct for me to pronounce with any approach to certainty what it is intended to represent.

Professor Rhys, for some etymological reason, spells the name of Dubnovellaunos with a single L. As both the inscription at Ancyra and many of his coins give his name distinctly with the double LL, I, for one, see no reason why we should think of his name "above that which is written."

The form DVBNO enters into the composition of many Gaulish as well as British names, such as Dubnorix, Dubnocov, &c. At Saintes* (Charente Inférieure), France, an inscription has been found of about the time of Augustus—

[CON]CONNETO · DVBNO

PRAEF RVM

which seems to give the name Conconneto Dubnus, but it

* *Rev. Num.*, 1838, vol. iii., p. 164. See also *Rev. Arch.*, 3rd S., xii., 1888, p. 397.

is somewhat doubtful how the name should be completed. There are also some copper coins on which the name CONETO DOBNOS has been read. These have been attributed to Conetodunus, a chief of the Carnutes mentioned by Cæsar (Rev. Num., N.S. x., 1865, p. 147). In Britain the form is found in the names of Cogidubnus, Togodumnus, and Dumnocenus, as well as upon the coins of the Yorkshire district.

With regard to the coins of Vosenos (?) no new information has come to light. Some remarks upon the ram-headed serpent which the larger pieces exhibit beneath the horse will be found at page 575.

AMMINUS.

In the large hoard of coins found in Jersey in 1875, and described by M. A. de Barthélemy in the *Revue Numismatique*, 3rd S., vol. ii., 1884, p. 177, was another example of the coin which I have engraved as a wood-cut on p. 209.* The letters on the reverse are ECS or SEC. M. de Barthélemy makes no mention of the coin from the de Saulcy collection that I had figured, but regards the type as unpublished. He calls attention to the resemblance between the device on the reverse and the type of the coins of Perinthus in Thrace, which also occurs as a distinctive mark on the coins of Alexander the Great struck at that town (Müller, No. 393—396). He states that M. Danicourt, the owner of the coin, has another in bronze with a similar reverse, found in the district of Arras, and thinks that the type must have been derived directly from a Greek source, like the imitations of Tarentine coins that I have already mentioned at p. 424. I may point out that the coins of Perinthus are of large size and in copper, and that there is no human head above the conjoined foreparts of two horses, and I may add that it is unlikely that the whole type of a silver coin should be derived from a mere adjunct

like the mint mark of Perinthus on the gold and silver coins of Alexander the Great.

I can, however, well understand how a Roman artist might be uncertain as to which was the head and which the tail of a horse on a British coin that he had to imitate, and I can conceive of his combining the foreparts of two horses together as a means of getting over his difficulties. The head above the horse is much like that above the cista on some of the cistophori of Mark Antony. If the reverse legend could be read SEG it would bear out M. de Saulcy's attribution of these coins to a chief of the Segontiaci.

It is very remarkable that in some excavations at Chichester in 1832 an altar was discovered dedicated to the Genius Loci by Lucullus, the son of Amminus, who, according to Mr. C. Roach Smith, was a civilian whose house and ground stood in a line with the temple to Neptune and Minerva.*

No more examples of the coins inscribed CRAB seem to have been discovered.

* Arch. Assoc. Jour., xliii., 1887, p. 17; Suss. Arch. Coll., viii., p. 321.

CHAPTER XXVI.

COINS OF THE CENTRAL DISTRICT.

THERE are no new names to add to the list of the princes who reigned within this District, but there are a considerable number of discoveries of coins struck in this part of Britain to record, and several new types and varieties.

ANDOCOMIUS.

The original from which Stukeley's engraving, reproduced as a wood-cut on page 217, was taken, is described as having been of brass or copper, as it is marked $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{E}$ in the plate. I have now in my possession an example of the same type, but in base silver, being a cast coin, probably dating from the last century. It has more the appearance of having been moulded from some genuine original than of being the offspring of the mere imagination of a forger. In module, however, it is considerably larger than the silver coin of Andocomius, Plate V., No. 6, and though smaller than Stukeley's figure, is of the same size as the copper coin of Eppillus, Plate IV., No. 4. I think, therefore, that it may be a reproduction in silver of a genuine copper coin of Andocomius, of which specimens may yet be found.

To the instances I have already given of Gaulish names that seem allied to that of Andoco(mius), I may add the following:—

The legend ANDVGOVONI occurs on a copper coin attributed by M. de Longpérier to the Andecavi (Rev. Num., N.S., x., 1865, p. 133).

An Andocumborius, of the tribe of the Remi, is, according to the best MSS., mentioned by Cæsar, though some give his name as Antebrogius (*De Bell. Gall.*, ii., 3). The name Ando-rourus is found in an inscription at Vézénobres, Gard (*Corp. Ins. Lat.*, xii., 2891; *Rev. Celt.*, vol. x., 381).

For some other names of this kind, including the British-like form ANDECAMVLOS on a Gaulish inscription at Nevers, see *Rev. Celt.*, vol. xi., p. 223.

Two of the gold coins of Andocomius the discovery of which I now record were found in Oxfordshire, or in much the same district as most of the coins formerly described.

PLATE V., No. 4.

Mr. E. K. Burstal, of Oxford, has a well-spread example of this type ($84\frac{1}{4}$ grains), found at Thame, and mentioned in the *Proc. Num. Soc.*, October 19th, 1882.

PLATE V., No. 5.

I have a coin of this type (20 grains), found in 1866 near Minster Lovell, Oxfordshire, on the high ground between Burford and Witney. Another specimen in my collection (21 grains), was bought at Cambridge, but I do not know where it was found. The bucranium on the reverse of this coin has a pair of long horns much like those on Plate V., No. 8. Around part of the obverse is a flat border to the convex centre bearing the device.

TASCIOVANUS.

Of the coins issued by this king several new varieties have been discovered, but none of them throw an important light on his history. As is already well known, the great majority of the coins of Tasciovanus were struck at his capital city, Verulamium, the name of which so frequently appears in conjunction with his own upon his coins. Some few of his coins, especially those in gold, would seem, however,

to have had other places of mintage, which are indicated by the legends RICONI and SEGO, but whether these words are actually significant of towns, and if so, where those towns were situated, still remains a mystery. In the new plates I have not attempted to draw a sharp line of distinction between the coins bearing the name of Tasciovanus alone and those on which it occurs with some abbreviation of VERLAMIO, or with the word DIAS. Those on which the letters RVFI occur do not appear to present also the name of Tasciovanus, though they sometimes give that of Verulam, where they were doubtlessly struck. The legends, so far as they can at present be determined, seem to be RVFI or RVFS, the third letter being an F rather than an L. Whether the name of Tasciovanus may not eventually be found connected with this word in the same manner as it is with DIAS is problematical. Should there be no indication of Tasciovanus on the coins, the question will arise whether he may not have had three sons—Cunobelinus, with his capital at Camulodunum; Epaticcus, with his in some western part of his father's dominions, possibly Segontium; and Rufinus, who for a time held possession of Verulamium, though eventually Cunobelinus would seem to have acquired the rule over the whole. At present, however, all this is the merest speculation, as we have still to learn the significance of RVFI.

Turning now to recent discoveries, I may record the following.

PLATE V., No. 8.

A coin of this type, found in the river Chelmer, near Chelmsford, was communicated to me in 1864 by Mr. William Allen. The letters AN were legible on the reverse in front of the horse's head. The complete legend would therefore appear to be TASCIAVAN. On No. 9 it seems to be TAXCIAVANI. A coin of the type Plate V., No. 12, was found near the same spot.

PLATE V., No. 9.

I have notes of coins of this type having been found at Maldon and St. Albans. Mr. G. Nevinston, of Leicester, has one, found near that town, but showing no letters.

PLATE V., No. 10.

A coin of this type, but of copper plated with gold, has been found at Brighton, and is in the collection of Mr. Henry Willett, of that place. The legend is blundered, and reads TFSC.

PLATE V., No. 11.

Mr. C. Roach Smith has informed me that a specimen of this type was found at Malling, Kent, in 1887. I have a coin with the ring ornament in the exergue like the wood-cut on page 233, which came to me from the collection of the late Mr. Whitbourn.

PLATE V., No. 12.

The original of this figure is now in my own collection. It weighs $83\frac{1}{2}$ grains. A similar coin, but with the letters on the reverse arranged as on No. 10, and with a wheel of four spokes in the exergue, was found in the river Chelmer, near Chelmsford, and was communicated to me by Mr. William Allen in 1864. It is engraved in Plate XX., No. 11, and need not be further described. A coin like Plate V., No. 8, was found near the same place.

In formerly discussing these coins I called attention to the character of the bridles of the horses on the reverse. The leverage they gave to the rider must have been immense, but a close examination of the coins seems to show that there were not any bits that passed through the mouths of the horses, but that the levers were attached to a kind of twitch that went round the nose of the animals. Such a form of bridle may still be seen in use at Naples and in Southern Italy, but already in the Bronze period bits passing through the mouths of the horses were known,

as well as in the Early Iron age or Late Celtic period. Some of these have long cheek-pieces with a loop above and below the bit, but in what manner the head-stall and reins were attached is uncertain. Other bridles of the same period are more like an ordinary snaffle bit.* No remains of bridles with the long levers below the head of the horse have as yet been discovered, possibly owing to these long bars having been made of some perishable material. The form may have been specially in use by the cavalry of the period.

PLATE V., No. 13.

The coin here engraved is no longer unique, as I have another example ($20\frac{1}{4}$ grains), found near West Malling, Kent, in 1888.

PLATE V., No. 14.

I have another specimen of this type ($20\frac{3}{4}$ grains), found near Stoke Mandeville, Bucks, in 1865.

PLATE VI., No. 7.

An example of this type ($14\frac{1}{4}$ grains), found at Wallingford in 1872, is in my cabinet. The legend appears to be TASCIO rather than TASCIA (Proc. Num. Soc., May 15, 1873).

PLATE VI., No. 9.

Mr. G. M. Arnold, the owner of this coin, has kindly allowed me to see it, but I am unable to speak with confidence as to the legend, which has the appearance of ending in DO.

PLATE VI., No. 10.

My attribution of this type to Tasciovanus, which, from the imperfect condition of the coin in the Bodleian Library, was made with some hesitation, has now been fully confirmed. I have, since 1864, acquired two specimens of

* See Gozzadini, "De quelques Mors de Cheval Italiques," &c. Bologna, 1875.

the type, both of which read TAS on the reverse, while VERL, for Verlamium, appears on the obverse. These will receive further notice under Plate XXI., No. 1.

COINS STRUCK AT VERULAMIUM.

A considerable number of coins minted at this city have come into my possession since the time when my original volume on the Coins of the Ancient Britons was published. As will be seen in the following pages some of these exhibit new types, while others have enabled me to complete the legends on types already published from specimens not giving the full impressions of the dies. The legends TASC, DIAS, and VER are found to occur on one and the same coin, so that their intimate connection cannot be doubted, whatever the interpretation of DIAS may be. The legend RVFI (?) must also be still regarded as connected with the coinage of Verulamium, even if the pieces bearing this legend may have been struck, as already suggested, under some other prince than Tasciovanus. As will be seen, the small gold coin, the quarter of the stater bearing the names of Verulamium and Tasciovanus, has now become known. On p. 235 I mentioned a coin of this kind, but the only letter that could be distinguished on the obverse was a V. These coins are described under Plate XX., Nos. 13 and 14.

PLATE VII., No. 2.

Mr. W. R. Davies, of Wallingford, has a specimen found at Dorchester, Oxon. It is in good condition, but weighs only 12 grains. Can it have been meant to represent half the value of the larger pieces, some of which weigh about 22 grains?

PLATE VII., No. 3.

Mr. F. Latchmore, of Hitchin, has two coins of this type, one found near Biggleswade in 1887, the other at Sandy.

One of the coins found by Lord Braybrooke at Chesterford is now in my collection. It weighs 30 grains.

PLATE VII., No. 4.

Two examples of this type (35 and 41 grains) were found at Braughing in 1864, on a spot where numerous British coins have been discovered.

PLATE VII., No. 5.

A poor specimen of this type (27 grains) was also found at Braughing.

PLATE VII., No. 6.

For a more widespread coin of this type see Plate XXI., No. 5, and page 546.

PLATE VII., No. 7.

For further illustration of this type see Plate XXI., No. 11, and page 549.

PLATE VII., No. 8.

A coin closely allied to this, if not, indeed, of the same type, is given in Plate XXI., No. 9. It has TASC in front of the head. See p. 548.

PLATE VII., NOS. 9, 10, AND 11.

Other coins of this class are figured in Plate XXI., Nos. 6 and 7. I have a coin from Braughing like No. 11, but in poor condition, on which the legend seems to be VIRR, but it may be VIIR.

PLATE VII., NOS. 12 AND 13.

Another and better preserved example is engraved in Plate XXI., No. 12.

PLATE VII., No. 14.

PLATE VIII., NOS. 2, 3, AND 4.

These four coins, which were formerly in the collection of the late Lord Braybrooke, are now in my own cabinet,

as is also a second specimen of Plate VIII., No. 2, from the same source.

The weights are as follows :—

Plate VII., No. 14	30 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains.
Plate VIII., No. 2	15 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ grains.
„ No. 3	31 grains.
„ No. 4	19 grains.

PLATE VIII., No. 5.

A fine specimen of this type is engraved in Plate XXI., No. 2. See page 544.

COINS INSCRIBED TASCIO-RICON, &c.

No solution has offered itself as to the meaning of the RICON on these coins, and the question is still farther complicated by the addition of pieces reading RICOIN to those reading RICON and RICONI. See page 541.

On a Gaulish brass coin engraved in the Rev. Num., vol. xi., 1846, Plate XIV., No. 7, and vol. xx., 1855, Plate V., 2, the horseman on the reverse holds his shield behind him in the same manner as on these coins. On the obverse is a seated Victory. The coin was found near Dieuze (Meurthe).

PLATE VIII., No. 6.

Mr. Frank Latchmore has a specimen (86 grains) found at Leagrave, near Luton, in 1870.

PLATE VIII., No. 7.

The late Mr. Joseph Warren communicated to me an example of this type, which was found at Halstead, Essex, about 1864.

COINS OF TASCIOVANUS INSCRIBED SEGO.

I have acquired so beautiful an example of the large gold coins of this class that I have been tempted to

engrave it, inasmuch as it gives the type of the reverse almost in its entirety. I am also enabled to publish the quarter *stater* belonging to this series, on which, however, the word *SEGO* does not appear. No further light has been thrown on the meaning of this word.

PLATE VIII., No. 11.

A coin of this type was found near Wingham, Kent ($83\frac{1}{4}$ grains), and is described in Boys's "History of Sandwich" (1792), p. 869. I have a specimen ($84\frac{1}{4}$ grains), which is said to have been also found in Kent (Proc. Num. Soc., April 21, 1864).

I must now turn to the coins of Tasciovanus, struck at his various mints, and figured in Plates XX. and XXI. As those in gold are few in number, I have not followed closely the arrangement adopted in the first part of this book, but have placed them all together on the lower part of Plate XX., and have reserved Plate XXI. for coins in silver and copper apparently minted at Verulam.

PLATE XX., No. 9.

Obv.—Convex. TASCIO, as on Plate VIII., No. 11.

Rev.—Concave. *SEGO* in front of a horseman galloping to the right, wielding a *carnyx*; above the head and behind the tail of the horse, a wheel of four spokes. There are two pellets in front of the horse's head, and there are traces of an exergual line.

N. 84 grains.

This singularly fine and well-executed coin shows some details besides those visible on the coin of the same type, Plate VIII., No. 11. It was found in the neighbourhood of Tring, Herts. The horseman wears an embossed cuirass, as on the coins inscribed TASCIO-RICON; his arms are also protected by similarly embossed armour. He seems to have a radiated crown upon his head. The trumpet has bosses at intervals along the shaft as if it were made of

four joints. The bit of the horse has the projecting levers as on other gold coins of Tasciovanus, and these seem to be connected with a band or twitch around the nose of the animal.

PLATE XX., No. 10.

Obv.—Convex. TASCIO within a compartment; above and below, a wheel of four spokes with a pellet on either side.

Rev.—Concave. Horse prancing to the left; above, a wheel with four pellets for spokes; below, what is apparently a coiled serpent, somewhat as on the coins of Vosenos (?), Plate IV., No. 13.

N. 20½ grains.

I do not know where this coin, which is in my own collection, was found. From the type of the obverse there can be no doubt of its belonging to the SEGO coinage, though this word does not occur on the reverse. Its weight shows that it was struck to represent one quarter of the value of the large pieces. As two denominations in gold, and one in silver, belonging to this series, are now known, it seems not improbable that copper coins inscribed SEGO may also eventually be discovered.

PLATE XX., No. 11.

This coin has already been mentioned at p. 535.

PLATE XX., No. 12.

Obv.—Convex. TASCI RICOIN in a double compartment as in Plate VIII., No. 6.

Rev.—Concave. Horseman as on Plate VIII., No. 6; in front, an annulet.

N. 88 grains.

This coin, which was found near Dunstable, Beds, in 1884, is now in my own cabinet. It is remarkable as giving the legend RICOIN instead of RICON or RICONI. Singularly enough, I have an ancient forgery made of

brass, and weighing only $58\frac{1}{2}$ grains, that presents the same inscription, though in rather smaller characters. It was found near Wantage, Berks, in 1883.

PLATE XX., NOS. 13 AND 14.

Obv.—Convex. VERO between the limbs of a cruciform ornament formed of two straight and two curved triple bands, with two solid crescents in the middle; the central line of the bands is beaded, and that of the curved bands passes between the backs of the crescents. At the outer ends of the bands are annulets.

Rev.—Concave. TAS below a horse prancing to the left; above, a bucranium.

N. 21 grains.

This pretty little coin is in the collection of Mr. H. Montagu, F.S.A., but it is not known where it was found. Another was in the collection of the late Mr. Beal, of Oundle, and is described at page 235 of my original work. It shows the letters V and a kite-shaped O, with an annulet by its side only. I have figured it in Plate XX., No. 14. There is an exergual line below the horse. I have a third specimen ($19\frac{3}{4}$ grains), showing the V, part of the R, and a kite-shaped O. There are various annulets and pellets in the field. On the reverse there is an annulet to the right of the bucranium, and under the tail of the horse a kite-shaped figure. Another coin of this type appears to have been known to Stukeley. He gives an extremely inaccurate representation of it in his Plate IV., Fig. 2, making the legends VERV and CAS, and ascribing the coin to Casvellan Rex. It is interesting to find the first letters of the name of the town of Verulamium thus placed conspicuously on a gold coin. On the larger gold pieces on which the letters VER can be traced upon the obverse, they are so minute as to be with difficulty discernible. Possibly, at some future time, one of the large pieces, of which this is the quarter, may be found, giving the name of the town with greater importance. The connection

between the obverse type of the small gold coins and that of the silver coin, Plate XXI., No. 1., is very apparent. Possibly, what I have termed a kite-shaped O is merely an ornament like that on the reverse of my coin, and not a letter. This view would agree better with the spelling VERLAMIO, and if it be correct the legend VER would be identical with that on the silver coins, Plate VII., Nos. 1 and 2.

PLATE XXI., No. 1.

Obv.—Convex. VERL in the angles of a cruciform ornament, formed by two bands of three lines each crossing one another, the one straight and the other slightly ogival; in the centre a square with incurved sides and pellets at the angles, enclosing a pointed cross, placed saltire-wise. The letters V, E, and L have a small pellet on either side, and there is one pellet in front of the R. A beaded circle surrounds the whole.

Rev.—Concave. TAS above a boar, running to the right; below, a star; the whole within a beaded circle.

R. 20½ grains.

This coin is in my own collection, but I do not know where it was found. I have another example of the same type (19¼ grains), not quite so well preserved, found on the site of ancient Verulam, and formerly in the possession of Mr. R. Grove Lowe, of St. Albans. Though closely resembling each other, the two coins appear to be from different dies.

I have already published a badly preserved coin of this type as Plate VI., No. 10, which I conjecturally attributed to Tasciovanus or to Verulam. The discovery of these more perfect specimens proves my attribution to have been correct, as there can now be no doubt of the coins having been struck at Verulam, under Tasciovanus. The obverse type is closely connected with the cruciform ornament so common on the gold coins of Tasciovanus, itself a derivative from the laureate head. The device is also connected

with that of the copper coins of Verulam, Plate VIII., No. 5, on which the central pointed cross occupies a similar position. The boar likewise occurs on the copper coinage of Verulam, in one instance associated with a somewhat similar obverse type (Plate VIII., No. 5 ; Plate XXI., No. 2). The representation of the animal on these silver coins is drawn with much spirit. As to this favourite device among the Celtic nations, I have made some remarks in the first part of this work at p. 121.

PLATE XXI., No. 2.

Obv.—Convex. A triple wreath, the middle line beaded, divided by two solid crescents back to back in the centre ; between them two annulets, from which straight lines proceed at right angles to the wreath ; in the angles are lines from the horns of the crescents, two turned to the left and two to the right ; pellets in the field ; the whole within a beaded circle.

Rev.—Concave. VER ; boar running to the right ; above, a solid crescent ; the whole within a beaded circle.

Æ. 89½ grains.

Notwithstanding that I have engraved a coin of this type as Plate VIII., No. 5, and have given a wood-cut of the obverse type at page 267, I have thought it worth while to engrave this very fine example, which was found near Braughing, Herts, and for which I am indebted to Mr. William Allen. I have nothing to add to what I have already said concerning the coins of this type at page 266.

PLATE XXI., No. 3.

Obv.—Convex. TASCIO in front of an unbearded laureate head to the right ; the whole within a beaded circle.

Rev.—Concave. TASCIO ; a lion to the right "passant guardant" on a plain exergual line. A beaded circle surrounds the whole.

Æ. 86½ grains.

This coin, which is of yellow brass, I exhibited to the Numismatic Society in January, 1876. The head on the

obverse may well have been copied from a coin of Augustus, being much like his effigy on some of the brass coins from the Lyons mint. It is curious that on some of the silver coins of Mark Antony, struck at that mint, a lion to the right forms the reverse type. This device seems to have been in its turn taken from the silver coins of Massalia; but on both classes the lion is not guardant. On a coin attributed by de la Saussaye* to the town of Agatha, there is a lion with a very similar face to that on this coin of Tasciovanus. A lion occurs on coins of Verica, Eppillus, Dubnovellaunus, and Cunobeline, but it is not in any case shown in the same position as on this coin.

PLATE XXI., No. 4.

Obv.—Convex. TAS in front of a beardless male head to the right; behind, a curved rod ending in two semi-circles, within each of which is a pellet; the whole surrounded by a beaded circle.

Rev.—Concave. (VER); a horseman charging to the right, his right arm raised, and probably brandishing a spear; in front of the horse, a star of seven pellets. There is a double exergual line, the upper one plain, the lower beaded.

Æ. 41 grains.

This coin was found at Burwell, near Cambridge, in 1876, and is now in my own collection. I have another badly preserved example (23 grains), found at Braughing in 1869, on which the letters VER are visible below the double exergual line. I have also a badly preserved coin of this type (31 grains) from Dorchester, Oxon. An unusual point about the horseman is that the foot of the rider, belonging to the leg behind the horse, is shown as well as the leg and foot in front. The type of these coins is closely connected with that of Plate VIII., No. 3, on the obverse of which the lituus-like object is shown behind the head, but on the reverse there is a V beneath the horse.

* Numismatique Narbonnaise, Plate XIII., 1.

PLATE XXI., No. 5.

Obv.—Convex. Two heads in profile as on Plate VII., No. 6.

Rev.—Concave. Ram to the left as on Plate VII., No. 6; stars of pellets above, below, and in front.

Æ. 27½ grains.

This coin was found at Braughing, and I am indebted for it to Mr. William Allen. I have figured it as showing the types, especially that of the reverse, more clearly than the less widespread coin that I have already engraved. A coin that will show whether or not VER or any other legend exists in front of the faces has still to be found.

PLATE XXI., No. 6.

Obv.—Convex. Head to the right as on Plate VII., No. 9.

Rev.—Concave. VER beneath a hippocampus to the left; in front, a star of pellets; above, a ring ornament between two trefoils.

Æ. 87½ and 44½ grains.

Both the coins here mentioned were found near Braughing, Herts, about the year 1869. The legend in the Plate is somewhat restored from the reverse of the heavier coin. Mr. Frank Latchmore has another specimen reading VIR found near Arlesey, Beds, in 1887. The peculiar arrangement of the hair is well shown on the coin that I have selected for engraving. It is still uncertain whether there may not be a legend in front of the face on the obverse.

PLATE XXI., No. 7.

Obv.—Convex. VERL in front of a bearded head to the right.

Rev.—Concave. VIIR above an exergual line and below a hippocampus to the left; in front, a star of pellets; above a decorated ring ornament between two trefoils.

Æ. 40½ grains.

This coin is in the British Museum, but its place of finding is not known. The head on the obverse has a

much longer neck than that on other coins with the hippocampus reverse, and in some respects recalls the head on the silver coin engraved in Plate XX., No. 3. The obverse legend gives the first four letters of VERLAMIO as on No. 1, but on the reverse there is the substitution of II for E, as in the coin with a similar reverse, Plate VII., No. 10. I have remarked on this substitution at p. 258. It is remarkable that the name of the town should occur on both the obverse and reverse of this coin. On several coins of Tasciovanus, also probably struck at Verulam, the name of the king appears on both faces.

PLATE XXI., No. 8.

Obv.—Convex. Beardless head to the right as on Plate XIII., No. 8.

Rev.—Concave. VER beneath a seated figure to the left; in front, what appears to be a standard with a bird at the top; behind, another standard; the whole within a beaded circle.

Æ. 28, 29, 25½, and 17 grains.

I have already engraved a coin of this type among the *incerti* in Plate XIII., No. 8. Although I have since acquired four specimens, all from Braughing, of which the weight is given above, I am still uncertain as to the legend on the obverse. On the reverse, however, the inscription in the exergue is VER, showing that the coins were issued from the mint of Verulam. The E is very narrow in form, and almost like an I. Mr. Frank Latchmore has an example (22½ grains) found near Arlesey Station in 1888, on which there is an indistinct legend in front of the face. It seems to begin with D, and may eventually prove to be DIAS or DIAIS. It is hard to say what the seated figure on the reverse is intended to represent. It has not wings like the seated figures on the silver and copper coins of Cunobeline in Plate XI., and can hardly be intended for Victory, like that on the coins of the Porcia family. It may possibly be intended for a seated Venus, with a dove

in front, but if so, it is doubtful whence the type is derived. It is quite different from that of the coin of the Clodia family, on which Venus is accompanied by Cupid. It is barely possible that we may have here a reminiscence of one of the small silver coins of Eryx,* in Sicily, on which Aphrodite is seated in much the same manner to the left, with a dove on her extended hand in front of her and a tree behind her; or else, and this appears much more likely, the type may have been derived from a barbarous imitation of one of the silver coins of Alexander the Great, with a seated Zeus on the reverse holding an eagle. As Mr. Head has pointed out to me, the sceptre behind the god sometimes assumes the form of a beaded line, as on the British coin, while there is another beaded line in front.

PLATE XXI., No. 9.

Obv.—Convex. TASC in front of a beardless head to the right.

Rev.—Concave. Pegasus to the left; above, a trefoil; below, traces of VER.

Æ. 89½ grains.

A coin of this type, showing the VER on the reverse more distinctly, has already been engraved in Plate VII., No. 8, which, however, did not show the TASC on the obverse. In the description of the Plate, one found at Oundle is mentioned as showing this inscription. The coin now figured is one in my own cabinet, but its *provenance* is unknown.

PLATE XXI., No. 10.

Obv.—Convex. Beardless head to the right, wearing a wreath.

Rev.—Concave. Horse to the left; above, a pellet; below, apparently VER. There are traces of an annulet or ring ornament near the head of the horse.

Æ.

The principal interest attaching to this coin arises from

* Castelli, Sicil. Num. Tab. XXX., 1, 2.

its having been found far away from the territory of Tasciovanus, in the Roman camp at South Shields. The head closely resembles that on Plate VII., No. 8, but the animal appears to be a horse and not a pegasus or a hippocampus. The coin may indeed be regarded as of the same type as Plate G, No. 10, and as confirming the attribution of that coin to Verulam. The South Shields coin is figured and described in the "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne," vol. ii., N.S. p. 115.

PLATE XXI., No. 11.

Obv.—Convex. Male head with sharp features and short crisp beard, to the right; behind, TASC; in front, DIAS. The whole within a beaded circle.

Rev.—Concave. Centaur to the right, playing on a double pipe; in front, a ring ornament; above, a crescent; below, VER; the whole within a beaded circle.

Æ. 24½ grains.

This coin, which was found near Braughing, in 1864, enables us to complete the legends on the coins of the type, Plate VII., No. 7, in a satisfactory manner, as TASC DIAS instead of TASCIAVA as I formerly suggested. I have another coin of the same type from Braughing, and also one found in 1872 at the Cowroast Inn, near Tring, a spot where numerous Roman coins have been found. I have also others, but on none of them is the DIAS clearly legible. This word occurs as the obverse legend on the silver coin, Plate VI., No. 14, on which also VER is found upon the reverse. In describing that coin I observed that it must have been struck "under Tasciovanus, or within a very short period after his reign. DIAS can, however, hardly be only another way of writing TAS." We have now the three forms, TAS, DIAS, and VER, all associated together on one coin, and as we know that the first and last are abbreviations of Tasciovanus and Verlamio, we may reasonably suppose that DIAS is also

an abbreviated form. As we have the name of the king and of his capital city, it would appear probable that the third word of the legend either designates some regal or other title, or else some person associated with the king in the government, possibly his queen. In the case of the sons of Commius, some joint rulership seems to be probable, as we have coins with the names of two, if not, indeed, all three of the brothers placed together upon them, as, for instance, in Plate III., Nos. 7 and 14. The name of a queen, however, is up to the present time unknown on British coins, though the occurrence of the conjoined heads on the coin of Tasciovanus, Plate VII., No. 6, might lend some support to an assumption that his queen shared some actual power with him. That female rulers were at a somewhat later period recognised in Britain is shown in the instances of Boadicea and Cartismandua. The minting of coins with *capita jugata* was already known in Consular times, and we find Mark Antony and Octavia thus represented.

With regard to the second alternative, that DIAS may possibly represent some title or dignity, it must be confessed that this view opens out a dangerous field for speculation. So many antiquaries have, however, attempted to connect TASCIA with various forms of the Welsh *tywysog*, a prince, that possibly DIAS may be thought to be connected with some such word.

There are some Gaulish coins on which the legend appears to be DIASVLOS, though M. de Saulcy has read them DIVISIAFOS, and attributed them to Divitiacus (Hucher, Plate XCIV., 2), but the meaning of this name is unknown. The same root seems to enter into the name of the Gaulish tribe of the Diablintes and the word DIARILOS (Hucher, Plate LXXXVI., 1), but farther than this it is difficult to carry the question. The coins reading RVFI and VER have also to be brought into this same series, but on these the name of Tasciovanus does not appear.

PLATE XXI., No. 12.

Obv.—Convex. RVFI in front of a bare bearded head in profile to the right. The whole within a beaded circle.

Rev.—Concave. VIR in front of a horseman charging to the right; in front of his head a pellet.

Æ. 29½ grains.

This is one of the coins found at Braughing, and came out of the bank at the railway station. It is of the same type as Plate VII., Nos. 12 and 13, and helps to complete the legends upon them. There seem to be traces of letters below the horse, but I am not clear about them. The I in VIR may be a very narrow E.

PLATE XXI., Nos. 13 AND 14.

Obv.—Convex. RVFI or RVLI above a lion standing to the right, within a border formed by two concentric circles connected by radiating curved lines.

Rev.—Concave. An eagle with expanded wings standing to the right, its head turned back to the left.

Æ. 37 grains.

I obtained the coin, No. 13, in Paris in 1876, but I do not know where it was found. There is, however, I think, no doubt of its being of British origin, and struck at Verulam. A coin of the same type, engraved as No. 14, is in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, and is given as No. 9,598 in the catalogue, where M. Muret describes the animal as a griffin. The coin does not, however, give the legend on the obverse distinctly, but it shows an annulet behind the neck of the eagle on the reverse. It is difficult to determine whether the legend is RVFI or RVLI, but on the whole I am still inclined to the former reading, as stated at page 262 in the first part of this work.

EPATICCUS.

PLATE VIII., No. 13.

Mr. W. C. Palmer has communicated to me a coin of this type found on the shore near Selsea.

CARA.

This word is now for the first time legitimately placed on the list of the legends occurring on British coins. It is true that the name CARATACVS appears upon one of the coins in Stukeley's plates (Plate XII., 2), on which also a gold coin of Epaticcus, and one or two others, apparently of Gaulish origin, are attributed to Caraticus Rex, but unfortunately these attributions, like many others of the same author, are entirely destitute of foundation.

Before considering the attribution of the coin now engraved, it will be best to describe its types.

PLATE XX., No. 8.

Obv.—Convex. CARA in front of a youthful head to the right, covered by a lion's skin, the paws meeting below the chin; the whole within a beaded circle.

Rev.—Concave. An eagle with wings expanded, standing on a serpent, the body turned to the right, the head to the left; behind the head, a ring ornament. A beaded circle surrounds the whole.

Æ. 17 grains.

This coin, off the face of which a small portion has been lost, was, I have reason to believe, found somewhere near Guildford. It will at once be seen that the types of both obverse and reverse are identical with those of the silver coins of Epaticcus (Plate VIII., Nos. 13 and 14), which are also of the same size. The legend upon it is perfectly clear, CARA, but just beyond the last A, a part of the face of the coin has flaked off, and there may have been another letter originally at the end. I fancy indeed that I can see traces of an imperfect T, making the whole CARAT. The form of the A is rather different from that of the same letter on the coins of Epaticcus, being Δ and not Λ ; but all these small silver coins must belong to approximately the same date.

In attempting to extract any historical evidence from this coin, two main points have to be considered. First, in

what manner is the unfinished name to be completed ; and second, with whom can the bearer of this name be identified.

With regard to the first point I think that little hesitation need be felt in completing the name upon the coin as Caratacus or Caratacos. Such a name, apart from any historical record of its use, is thoroughly British in character. As Prof. Rhys has pointed out, it seems to be a derivation from *Carat*, beloved, and survives in modern Welsh under the form *Caradog*, and in Irish as *Carthag*, which again is best known in England under its Anglicized form in the family name of MacCarthy.

As to the second point, the temptation is strong to identify the Caratacus of the coin with the Caratacus or Caractacus of the Roman historians. There are, however, many difficulties in admitting such an identification. I have already (p. 295) pointed out that great doubt exists whether the Caratacus, whose history we learn from Dion Cassius and Tacitus, was ever in such a position as to strike coins in his own name, but it may be as well here to summarize what is known concerning him.

It would appear then that on the death of Cunobelinus after a lengthened reign, there were disturbances in Britain, and that one Bericus, whose name closely resembles that of Verica, but who evidently belongs to a much later period, having been driven out of the island by an insurrection, persuaded the Emperor Claudius to send an army to Britain under the command of Aulus Plautius. That distinguished general found the Britons subject to different kings, and in successive battles he overcame, first, Caratacus, and then Togodumnus, the sons of the deceased Cunobelinus, and after some delay, which brought Claudius to Britain, the royal city of Camulodunum was taken. This was in A.D. 43.

We next hear of Caratacus when Ostorius had the command in Britain, as a general among the Silures, having, under various vicissitudes, attained the pre-eminence among the British commanders. From South Wales he

transferred the scene of war to North Wales, in the country of the Ordovices, whence, being defeated, he fled to Cartimandua, the queen of the Brigantes, who basely delivered him over as a captive to the Romans. Into his captivity we need not follow him, but we readily see that after his first defeat he was in no position to institute a coinage, and even supposing that on the death of Cunobelinus the rule of Caratacus over some part of his father's dominions were sufficiently well established for him to strike coins, we might reasonably expect that these would be struck in the same style as those of his father, and show unmistakable traces of direct Roman influence. No such coins are, however, forthcoming, and this, the only example that seems to bear the name of Caratacus, is in all its characteristics identical with the coins of Epaticcus. Now we know from the gold coins of this prince that he was a son of Tasciovanus, and therefore a brother of Cunobelinus, the father of Caratacus; and with this contemporaneity between Epaticcus and Cunobelinus the type and workmanship of the gold coins of the former agree, the reverse type being, however, more closely allied with that of some of the coins of Tasciovanus. The silver coins of Epaticcus may, however, belong to a somewhat later date, as a worn coin of Tiberius, struck about A.D. 15, was found with some of them that showed little signs of wear. I can see no reason for assigning this silver coin of Caratacus to a later date than those of Epaticcus. It may, indeed, be some few years earlier. It seems to me possible that we have in it a memorial of a third son of Tasciovanus, the dominions under whose rule were of very limited extent, and after a short lapse of time, came under the power of Epaticcus, who continued a coinage, using the same types. Possibly even, they may have been joint rulers. But whether this suggestion can be substantiated or not, the character of the coin seems to me to militate against its having been struck after the death of Cunobelinus. It would appear more probable that in the family of Tascio-

vanus there were two persons of the name of Caratacus, the one of them a son probably junior to Cunobelinus, the other a son of Cunobelinus, who may have been named Caratacus in remembrance of a deceased uncle. There may have been a somewhat analogous case in the family of Commius, one of whose sons we know to have been called Verica, while, after a considerable lapse of years, we find another British prince, Bericus, appealing for aid to the Roman power.

Of this later Bericus, as of Togodumnus, Prasutagus, Cartismandua, and some other British rulers mentioned in Roman history, no coins have as yet been discovered.

CUNOBELINUS.

To the sketch of the life and history of this prince, which I have given in the former part of this book, there seems little to add. There are, however, some circumstances connected with the reputed place of his burial on which it will be well to say a few words. On the Chiltern Hills, between Prince's Risborough and Wendover, are the two villages of Great and Little Kimble, and near them, on a spur of the chalk hills, is a mound of large size, commanding a wide view over the adjacent country, and known by the name of Kimble Castle. According to the late Rev. W. J. Burgess,* "the tradition concerning it is that it was the hold of Cunobeline or Cymbeline, a British king, and that an action was fought in this neighbourhood between the sons of the British chieftain and the Roman general, Aulus Plautius, in which one of the British princes, Togodumnus, was slain. The facts that the ancient name of Kimble is Cynebel or Cunobel, that there are funeral barrows near the spot, and that history attests that such an action was fought in this vicinity, appear to give much weight to a tradition which certainly invests Kimble Castle, or as it is sometimes called, Belinus's Castle, with no common interest."

* "Records of Bucks," vol. i., p. 22.

Chenebella, Cunebell, and Kynebele, have, according to Lipscomb,* been other early forms of the name of Kimble, and in the beginning of the thirteenth century, there was a family on the spot that thence derived the name of the De Kenebells.

At first sight any actual connection between the name of Kimble and that of Cunobeline appears sufficiently remote, and one would be tempted to class the traditions recorded by Mr. Burgess with many others that have originated in a fancied resemblance between a modern name of a place and that of some hero of antiquity. Under any circumstances the Kimble traditions may not improbably have been more or less improved by some local student of ancient chronicles and history. But there is a very remarkable fact in connection with Kimble, to which my attention has been called by Mr. Walter de Gray Birch, F.S.A., of the British Museum.

Among the Stowe MSS.† acquired for the national collection in 1882, is a record of a grant from Athulf to his daughter Æthelgyth of land “æt þæm éasteran Hrisán byrge,” that is to say, at eastern Risborough, within certain boundaries given in Saxon. The boundary at one part runs “andlang Eadrices gemære þæt innan Cynebellinga gemære andlang gemære þæt on Icenhylte.” The record is issued by King Eadweard at the request of the ealdorman Æthelfrith, who had lost the original deeds with his other muniments by fire, which were again drawn up “in quantum eos memoriter recordari potuisset.” The grant is witnessed by King Eadweard and others, and is dated A.D. 903. What was the exact date of the document that was burnt it is impossible to say, but it was probably executed at some time during the ninth century. That Kimble is the locality mentioned, the names of other places

* Vol. ii., p. 341.

† Catalogue of Stowe MSS. exhibited in the King's Library in the British Museum, 1883, p. 3. It is now numbered Stowe, charter 22. See the facsimile in the Ordn. Surv. series of Anglo-Saxon MSS., Part III., No. XXIII., and text in Birch, *Cartul. Saxon*, vol. ii., No. 603.

set forth in the boundaries, and its contiguity to the Icknield Way place beyond all doubt. Judging from analogy the Cynebellinga must have been the descendants or reputed descendants of Cynebel, or possibly Cynebelin; so that it would seem that we have here some evidence of the memory of the great British chief having been cherished by his descendants, either direct or collateral, through the whole period of the Roman rule in Britain and the troublous times that followed, thus surviving through the space of eight centuries into the days when the country had again become sufficiently peaceful for lands to pass by charter from one owner to another. I will not say that there are no elements of uncertainty in the history I have been weaving, but the concurrence of local tradition with the inference suggested by a charter drawn up a thousand years ago is sufficiently remarkable to warrant me in devoting these few lines to the possible connection of Kimble with Cunobeline.

Mr. de Gray Birch has also called my attention to the fact that the name Cinbelim occurs in the very early Welsh genealogies contained in the Harleian MS., 3859, f. 194a, col. 1, recently printed by Mr. E. Phillimore in the *Cymrodorion Society's Magazine*, vol. ix. (1888), p. 173.

I must now record some of the recent discoveries of coins of that king.

GOLD COINS OF CUNOBELINUS.

PLATE IX., Nos. 1 AND 2.

A coin of this type, of which notice was given me by the late Mr. Joseph Warren, of Ixworth, was found about 1862 at Earl's Colne, Essex. Another specimen was exhibited by Mr. Brown to the Numismatic Society on March 20th, 1884. It showed the heart-shaped ornaments in the angles and the termination of the fivefold wreath better than those engraved in my Plate IX. Another example of this type is engraved in Plate XXII., No. 1, which see.

PLATE IX., No. 3.

A coin of this type found between Tunstall and Borden, Kent, was communicated to the Numismatic Society by Mr. C. Roach Smith on February 20th, 1873. It is figured in the *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. ix. p. 299. Another gold coin of Cunobeline like Plate IX., No. 8, and a gold coin of Claudius were found on the same spot.

PLATE IX., No. 4.

I have a coin of this type ($83\frac{3}{4}$ grains) which was found near Ipswich in 1876. Mr. Burstal has another, found near Oxford in 1885. On some specimens there are leaflets much larger than usual at the base of the ear of corn. The late Mr. James Wyatt had an example of this variety found at Kempston, near Bedford, in 1864.

In the year 1878 Mr. Eugène von Gérard, Master and Curator in the National Gallery of Victoria, was good enough to send me a drawing of a gold coin of Cunobeline which he had bought at Collingwood, one of the suburbs of Melbourne. It was said to have been found, about forty years previously, at Walthamstow, Essex. It much resembles Plate IX., No. 4, in style, but there are pellets above the CA and the M on the obverse, and there are two leaflets only at the base of the ear of corn, each forming an ogee curve and having a pellet below the middle and at the end. On the reverse, the letters CVN only are visible; there is no exergual line, and above the horse is a small pointed cross placed saltire-wise. The weight is 84 grains. (See also Plate XXII., Nos. 2 and 3.)

On another coin found near Colchester, and now in my collection (82 grains), the branch above the horse has longer leaves than even those on Fig. 10. They are also fewer in number.

PLATE IX., No. 5.

The late Mr. Richard Almack, F.S.A., of Melford, Suffolk,

exhibited to the Numismatic Society, on February 18th, 1864, a coin of this type, but with a pellet below the horse. It was found at Glemsford, near Melford. Mr. J. G. Hall has shown me a coin of much the same type on which the branch above the horse has two leaflets and two pellets at its base.

PLATE IX., No. 7.

A coin of this type ($83\frac{1}{2}$ grains) was found at Cudham, near Bromley, Kent, by Captain Christy. It lay in a form from which a hare had risen (Proc. Num. Soc., January 21, 1864; Proc. Soc. Ant. 2nd S., ii., p. 329; Arch. Cantiana, vol. v., p. 331).

The late Mr. Webster showed me in 1866, another specimen that had been found at Plaistow, Essex. The horse had an almost bird-like head, and the legend on the reverse was CVNO. I have seen another coin showing the same form of legend that had been found near Wantage.

PLATE IX., No. 8.

I have seen a coin of this type without the cross on the obverse, and having a bridle to the horse on the reverse, that was found at West Hanney, near Wantage, and was in the collection of Mr. E. C. Davey, of Wantage (Arch. Journ., xxxiii., p. 389). I have seen another without the cross that was said to have been found in the city of London. Mr. Frank Latchmore has another (84 grains), with a small cross on the obverse, and a bridle to the horse, found near Potton, Beds, in 1887.

A coin of this type without the cross was found with another coin of Cunobeline (Plate IX., No. 3), and one of Claudius, near Tunstall, Kent. It is engraved in the Arch. Cantiana, vol. ix., p. 299.

The bridle on all these coins is different in character from that on the coins of Tasciovanus (*supra* p. 555), and

appears to proceed from an ordinary bit in the mouth of the horse, the straight bar or lever being absent.

PLATE IX., No. 9.

What appears to be the coin from which Akerman's figure, Plate XXIII., 1 (which I copied), was taken, is now in my collection. There seem to be traces of a small cross below the CA on the obverse as in his Plate XXIII., 2, but the presumed cross on the hind quarters of the horse is probably the result of an accidental blow. The ear of corn on the obverse has many more haulms than are shown in the engraving.

PLATE IX., No. 10.

The late Mr. Gibb, of Faversham, had a coin, dug up near that town, which resembled the variety from Baldock described on p. 302 (Proc. Num. Soc., Feb. 18, 1864). The late Mr. James Wyatt had another from Silsoe, Beds (85 grains), found about 1863. The tail of the horse on the reverse was branched like that on Plate XIV., No. 13.

PLATE IX., No. 11.

This coin is now in my own collection. A specimen found in 1889 at Westerham, Kent, has been kindly communicated to me by Major J. Board, on whose farm it was picked up. It shows the letters CAΛ CV on the obverse; part of the first C only being visible, and the AM linked in monogram, and beneath the horse on the reverse is CVM, apparently in error for CVN. Seven grains of the ear of corn are visible.

PLATE IX., No. 12.

I have a coin of this type (20½ grains) with the horse in lower relief, which was found at Brightwell, near Wallingford, in 1873. Mr. W. R. Davies has another

specimen of the same weight found in the same neighbourhood. It shows traces of a V after the CAM.

PLATE IX., No. 14.

Thanks to the kindness of Mr. William Allen, I have a coin of this type (20 grains) that was found at Lilly Hoo, near Hitchin. The punch which formed the lower lip of the horse has been somewhat misplaced on the die and has produced a pellet below the horse's head (Proc. Num. Soc., March 17, 1864). I have another specimen (20 grains), found near Cambridge in 1873. It shows the leaflets at the base of the ear of corn. The horse's head is well formed.

I now proceed to describe the gold coins of Cunobelinus figured in Plate XXII., which are seven in number.

PLATE XXII., No. 1.

Obv.—Convex. CAMVL, the last three letters in ligature, within an oblong tablet; above and below, cartouches containing short triple wreaths or bands, the central line smooth, the others corded; in the alternate corners of the cruciform ornament thus formed, are curved V-shaped beaded lines with a pellet in the angle, and heart-shaped compartments enclosing two pellets and a short line; at each end of the tablet is a ring ornament.

Rev.—Concave. CVNOBELIN within a curved compartment formed by a plain line carried round to join the outer beaded circle; above, two horses, one in front of the other, galloping to the left; below, a wheel of four spokes with pellets between them; above, traces of a large leaf.

N. 88½ grains.

I purchased this coin at Captain Murchison's sale, but do not know where it was found. It gives the legends of both obverse and reverse in so satisfactory a manner that I have thought it worth while to engrave it, though it is only a variety of Plate IX., Nos. 1 and 2. Its principal peculiarity is the manner in which the M V and L are

united. I have already called attention to the types which on the obverse show so degenerate a representation of the laureate head of the Philippus, while on the reverse the two horses of that same coin are rendered in such a spirited manner. Although we find the two horses preserved on certain Gaulish *staters*, it is by no means impossible that the immediate model used for these coins of Cunobeline may have been one of the Roman family silver "bigati," on some of which Victory is holding a large palm-branch above the horses, much in the position here occupied by the leaf. The legend on the reverse is given on rather too large a scale in the engraving.

PLATE XXII., No. 2.

Obv.—Convex. (C)AM(V); an ear of bearded corn, with two curved leaves at the base of the stem.

Rev.—Concave. CVNO; horse galloping to the right; above and in front, a pellet; the whole within a beaded circle.

N. 83 grains.

PLATE XXII., No. 3.

Obv.—As No. 2.

Rev.—As No. 2, but the horse in a different attitude, and no pellet in front.

N.

No. 2 was found at Cox-heath, near Maidstone, and was communicated to me by Mr. D. F. Kennard. Unfortunately I have not kept any record as to the *provenance* or ownership of No. 3. The peculiar features of these coins consist in the long flowing leaves at the base of the stem, and the small bar across it.

PLATE XXII., No. 4.

Obv.—Convex. CAMV; an ear of bearded corn.

Rev.—Concave. CVNOB below and in front of a horse prancing to the right; above, a wavy branch between two pellets; a beaded circle surrounds the whole.

N. 83½ grains.

This coin is in the British Museum, and differs from any that I have hitherto published, in giving a B in addition to the usual CVNO on the reverse. In mentioning at page 298 a coin with the same legend, engraved in Morant's Essex, Plate I., 1, I remarked that the final B was probably inserted in error. It now is clear that it was not Morant but I who committed the error. Except in the reverse legend, this coin much resembles Plate IX., No. 5.

PLATE XXII., No. 5.

Obv.—Convex. (C)AMV; an ear of bearded corn.

Rev.—Concave. CVNO; horse prancing to the right; below, a ring ornament; above, a branch; below which and the tail are pellets; the whole within a beaded circle.

N. 83½ grains.

This coin is in my own collection, and differs from Plate IX., No. 7, which also has a ring ornament below the horse, in several particulars, especially in the absence of the star of five points above the horse.

PLATE XXII., No. 6.

Obv.—Convex. CAM across an ear of bearded corn.

Rev.—Concave. CVN; horse prancing to the right; above, a curved branch between two pellets; the whole within a beaded circle.

N. 82½ grains.

This is a variety of the type of Plate IX., Nos. 8 and 9. The obverse legend is in unusually large letters CAM without any trace of a V, and the ear of corn has many more grains than usual, some sixteen being visible. On the reverse, the horse has the peculiar mane as on Plate IX., Nos. 8 and 9. The original is in my own collection, but I do not know where or when it was found.

PLATE XXII., No. 7.

Obv.—Convex. (C)AM(V) ; an ear of bearded corn.

Rev.—Concave. CVNO ; horse galloping to the right above an exergual line ; the whole within a beaded circle.
N.

This coin was in the collection of the late Mr. Thomas Beal, of Oundle. It differs from all others of the same module hitherto published, in giving the more perfect form of the name of Cunobeline CVNO, instead of merely CVN.

The last seven coins described, Plate XXII., Nos. 1 to 7, can hardly be regarded as presenting new types, though the legends on some of them vary from those that have been already published. I have inserted them in the Plates as illustrative of the numerous varieties that exist among the gold coins of Cunobeline, and of the extent of the issues from his mint.

SILVER COINS OF CUNOBELINUS.

PLATE X., No. 9.

Mr. F. Latchmore has a specimen (15 grains) closely resembling the figure, found at Potton, Beds, in 1890.

PLATE X., No. 10.

I have a coin of this type (19½ grains) found near Cambridge in 1880. The legend on the obverse ends in OVANI. There is a crescent on the front of the head showing that the bust is that of Diana. The reverse is the same as in the plate.

PLATE X., No. 11.

I have an example of this type (20½ grains) from the Wigan collection. The animal on the reverse appears to be "regardant," or looking backwards, and is more like a lioness or a panther than a lion. The figure, however, can hardly be that of Ariadne.

PLATE X., No. 14.

Major A. B. Creeke has a specimen of this type in good condition and weighing $18\frac{1}{4}$ grains. Although there is a slight discrepancy in the weight, the coin is so identical in all respects with that of the late Mr. John Trotter Bockett which I have figured, that, not improbably, it is the same piece.

PLATE XI., No. 1.

The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen, F.S.A., had a coin of this type ($21\frac{1}{4}$ grains), found at Colchester (Proc. Num. Soc., Nov. 15, 1865), which, thanks to his kindness, is now in my cabinet. The tablet on the obverse has a double line around it, which is not well shown in the engraving. The workmanship is exquisite, and worthy of a Greek artist.

Two new types of the silver coinage of Cunobelinus are given in Plate XXII.

PLATE XXII., No. 8.

Obv.—(C)VNO on a tablet; above, what appears to be a cornucopiæ; below, two dolphins facing with two pellets arranged vertically between them; below these, a small figure like a Mercian \mathfrak{P} ; a beaded circle around the whole.

Rev.—CA(MV); a female figure standing to the right, partially draped; behind, an altar; in front, what seems to be another altar; traces of a beaded circle around the whole.

R. $16\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

This curious coin, which is in the collection of the Rev. C. Soames, of Mildenhall, has suffered much from having had a hole bored through it in modern times. It was found near Marlborough.

It is hard to indicate the source from which either the obverse or the reverse type is derived. There is some appearance of a second altar on the right side of the figure, but the condition of the coin is not good enough to enable me to speak with certainty. The dolphin occurs as an

adjunct on the copper coin, No. 11, in the same Plate. The double crook, or T-like figure below, is peculiar.

PLATE XXII., No. 9.

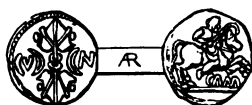
Obv.—CVN; a griffin springing to the left on an exergual line.

Rev.—CA; seated male figure holding a caduceus in his right hand, his left arm extended on his knee.

R. 18½ grains.

This coin also is not very well preserved, and some of the details are uncertain. It is in the Cabinet des Médailles at Paris, and is described under No. 9,564 in the Catalogue. Here, again, it seems impossible to indicate the source from which the types were derived. A figure of Mercury seated on a rock to the left and holding a caduceus, occurs on coins of Panormus, and seated on a throne holding a sceptre and purse, on coins of Ænus. M. Muret describes the animal on the obverse as a pegasus.

Before leaving the silver coins of Cunobelinus I must call attention to a beautiful little specimen, lately discovered at Colchester, and now, I believe, deposited in the museum of that town. It was found since my plates were engraved, and is represented in the annexed wood-cut.



Obv.—CVN(O); two leaves, one upwards and the other downwards, on each side of both a berry; across the central stem, a small crescent and an annulet; on either side, an open crescent; the whole surrounded by a beaded circle.

Rev.—CAM; a horseman charging to the right, holding in his right hand a short sword, and in his left a circular target. The whole within a beaded circle.

R. 17½ grains.

This coin was communicated to me by Mr. Henry Laver, F.S.A., and I exhibited it at a meeting of the Numismatic Society on Dec. 19th, 1889.

The type of the obverse is quite new, and seems to be formed of two ivy(?) leaves with berries on either side. In general character, however, the device recalls the winged thunderbolt on a denarius of the Salvia family bearing the head of Octavius on the obverse (Cohen, *Méd. Imp.*, 2nd Ed., No. 514). The horseman on the reverse is much like that on the gold coin of Verica, Plate XIX., No. 11.

COPPER COINS OF CUNOBELINUS.

PLATE XI., Nos. 5, 7, 8.

A specimen of the type of No. 5, found at Duston, near Northampton, is described by the late Mr. Samuel Sharp, F.S.A., in the *Archæologia*, vol. xliii., page 123. I have an example of No. 7 (48 grains), found at Oving, near Aylesbury, in 1870. A badly preserved coin of the same type was among those found at Braughing.

PLATE XI., No. 9.

This coin is now in my own collection, having been purchased by me at the sale of Lord Londesborough's coins in 1888. The weight is 47 grains. I think that there are some traces of the inscription CAMV across the field of the obverse, as already suggested, but they are very faint. The horse and his rider on the reverse are rather larger than they appear in the figure.

PLATE XI., No. 12.

This type proves to have the letters CAM on the obverse, as will be seen from Plate XXII., No. 12.

Another example was found at Colchester in 1888.

PLATE XII., No. 1.

Of this type several specimens have been found since

the first publication of my book. There were two among those found at Braughing, one of them in poor preservation. Mr. Frank Latchmore has informed me of specimens found in 1882 between Baldock and Hitchin; in 1886 near Henlow, Beds; and in 1887 at Sandy, weighing 27 grains. Mr. H. S. Gill has a fine example found at Irchester, Northamptonshire, where numerous Roman remains have been found. I have also one of remarkably good workmanship ($35\frac{1}{2}$ grains) found in 1876 at Fleet Marston, near Aylesbury.

PLATE XII., No. 2.

I have two specimens of this type, found at Braughing, weighing 37 and $30\frac{2}{3}$ grains respectively. The latter is of small module and shows only a part of the legends.

PLATE XII., No. 3.

Of this type also a specimen was found at Braughing during the construction of the railway. It weighs $37\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Mr. Frank Latchmore has other examples found at Sandy in 1884 (39 grains) and in 1886. He has another from Shefford found in 1889.

PLATE XII., No. 4.

A coin of this type was found near Ross, at Weston-under-Penyard, and is in the collection of Mr. W. C. Palmer. The FIL upon it is not, however, distinct. (Arch. Assoc. Journ., vol. xxvii., p. 209.) It weighs only $17\frac{1}{2}$ grains. The obverse legend is CVNOBHII. I have another specimen, found near Braughing in 1864 ($26\frac{2}{3}$ grains), on which the reverse legend is not clear, though it distinctly ends in L. The coin from the Wigan collection ($22\frac{1}{2}$ grains), from which the engraving was made, is now in my own cabinet, as is also that from Lord Braybrooke's collection. The obverse seems to read the same as the Weston coin. On the reverse the F is reversed, L. The legend

may, I think, be accepted as TASC FIL, and this form is now supported by that on the gold coins, Plate XIX., No. 7. COM FILI.

PLATE XII., No. 5.

I have two coins of this type, from Braughing, weighing $33\frac{3}{4}$ and $35\frac{3}{4}$ grains respectively. I have another ($37\frac{1}{4}$ grains) found near Wantage.

PLATE XII., No. 6.

Coins of this type vary considerably in the amount of skill displayed in their execution. I have a finely patinated example from Braughing (37 grains), but of only moderate design. A fine specimen, found at Biggleswade in 1887 (39 grains), is in the collection of Mr. Frank Latchmore. Another was found at Moneybury Hill, Pitstone, Herts, in 1870 (*Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. x., p. 128). I have seen another which was found in 1872, in the same neighbourhood, at the Cowroast Inn, between Berkhamsted and Tring. Mr. H. S. Gill has a coin of this type, found at the Chester Camp, Irchester, near Wellingborough, and another was among the coins found at Weston-under-Penyard, Herefordshire (*Arch. Assoc. Journ.*, vol. xxvii., p. 209).

PLATE XII., No. 7.

Two specimens of this type were found between Standon and Braughing, Herts, one of which, finely patinated and weighing $39\frac{1}{2}$ grains, is in my collection. I have seen another in the possession of Mr. Henry Pettit, of Leighton Buzzard, which was found at Fenny Stratford. Mr. Frank Latchmore has one (48 grains) found near Henlow, Beds, in 1887.

PLATE XII., No. 8.

A coin of this type, found at Melford, near Sudbury, Suffolk, is figured in Plate XXII., No. 11. The Rev. C. Soames, of Mildenhall, near Marlborough, has communi-

cated to me another specimen, found in 1874 in Mildenhall parish, within a mile of the spot where the silver coins of Epaticcus were found in Savernake Forest.

Another, from Braughing ($38\frac{1}{2}$ grains), is in my own collection.

PLATE XII., No. 9.

Mr. W. Allen was kind enough to procure for me a fine coin of this type ($34\frac{1}{2}$ grains), found at Braughing. Another example, found at Walsworth, Hitchin, in 1879, is in the collection of Mr. Frank Latchmore, of Hitchin.

PLATE XII., No. 10.

Mr. Latchmore has also had a specimen of this type from Ashwell, Herts, but the reverse is corroded. It was found about 1887.

PLATE XII., No. 13.

I have a fine example of this coin weighing $36\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Another, found at Colchester and given me by the Rev. J. H. Pollexfen, weighs 28 grains only.

PLATE XII., No. 14.

A remarkably well-struck and well-preserved coin of this type ($40\frac{1}{2}$ grains), found near Boulogne (Proc. Num. Soc., May 6, 1878), is now in my collection, as is also the specimen engraved.

PLATE XIII., No. 1.

A poor specimen of this type was among the coins found at Braughing. It weighs $26\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Lord Braybrooke's coin from Colchester (34 grains) is now in my cabinet. I have seen another from the same locality.

PLATE XIII., No. 2.

A poor specimen of this type ($28\frac{1}{2}$ grains), was found near Braughing Station. I have a variety reading CVNO

only instead of CVNOB (34 grains), which was formerly in the collection of Mr. J. B. Bergne, F.S.A.

PLATE XIII., No. 3.

The late Mr. James Wyatt, F.G.S., presented me with a specimen of this type found in 1870, at Sandy, Beds. Its weight is 62½ grains. It is probably an ancient imitation of a gold coin.

The copper coins of Cunobelinus engraved in Plate XXII. do not all of them present new types, but some of them, by exhibiting the details of the types more completely, extend our knowledge of forms that have already been published.

PLATE XXII., No. 10.

Obv.—Convex. CVNO in front of a beardless laureate head to the right. A beaded circle surrounds the whole.

Rev.—Concave. Bull butting to the left; behind, three pellets; in the exergue, CVN. The whole within a beaded circle.

Æ. 88½ grains.

This coin was found at Brettenham, Norfolk, where various Roman coins and antiquities have been discovered. It is now in my own collection. The types, like those of the silver coin of Tasciovanus, Plate VI., No. 5, were doubtless borrowed from some coin of Augustus. The head on the obverse and the bull on the reverse are much larger than on the coins of Cunobeline, Plate XII., No. 5, on which also the bull is in the opposite direction. The tail of the bull is remarkably bushy at the end.

PLATE XXII., No. 11.

Obv.—CVN below a horse galloping to the right; above, a quatrefoil, and a small cross between a dolphin (?) and an open crescent with a pellet above it; the whole within a beaded circle.

Rev.—CAMV above a griffin walking to the right within a beaded circle.

Æ.

This is merely a better preserved example of the type that I have already engraved in Plate XII., No. 8. The two faces of the coin are here transposed so as to bring the name of the king upon the obverse. I have given at pages 569 and 570 some account of the finding of several specimens of this type. The coin here figured was found at Melford, near Sudbury, Suffolk, in 1873, and was in the collection of the late Mr. Richard Almack, F.S.A. The dolphin-shaped figure is much like those on No. 8 in the same plate.

PLATE XXII., No. 12.

Obv.—Convex. CAM below a winged animal regardant; the whole within a beaded circle.

Rev.—Concave. CVN in front of a draped and winged figure holding an uncertain object in her upraised right hand and a palm-branch pointing downwards in her left. A beaded circle surrounds the whole.

Æ. 44½ grains.

This coin, found at Colchester about 1867, is engraved in further illustration of the type already figured in Plate XI., No. 12, on which the letters CAM were wanting below the winged animal which is probably intended for a griffin. The figure on the reverse seems to be a Victory, but whether she is holding a scroll in her right hand, or some other object, is uncertain. It is indeed on this coin difficult to say which is the arm that holds and which the object held. The weight is considerably above the average of Cunobeline's copper coins.

PLATE XXII., No. 13.

Obv.—Convex. An animal like a doe standing to the right; behind, a star of six points; below, a pentalpha; the whole within a beaded circle.

Rev.—Concave. A horseman to the right, the horse standing on three legs with one fore-foot in the air; below and in front of the horse, CVN. A beaded circle surrounds the whole.

Æ. 28½ grains.

This coin was among those found near Braughing. A second example, which also was probably found in Herts, is in the possession of Mr. B. Piffard, of Hemel Hempstead, and has aided me in the description of the type. It is difficult to determine what animal it was intended to represent on the obverse. Its attitude is somewhat like that of the griffin on Plate XI., No. 12, but in this case it has no wings. A pentalpha occurs, occupying a similar position below a horse, on the small gold coin, Plate E, No. 14, as well as on many Gaulish coins in different metals. Perhaps the most common of the coins on which it appears is that in silver, reading ATEVLA VLATOS, where it occurs beneath an animal not unlike that on the coin of Cunobeline.

CHAPTER XXVII.

UNCERTAIN COINS.

AMONG the coins that I formerly placed under this head some few have, in consequence of the finding of other specimens, been transferred to one or other of the inscribed classes, the attribution of which is more or less certain.

PLATE XIII., No. 8.

This type, which I had classed as uncertain, can now be referred to the mint of Tasciovanus at Verulam, to which place No. 9 also may, in all probability, be referred.

PLATE XIII., No. 11.

A coin of this type is reported to have been found in Cheshire. (Proc. Num. Soc., April 18, 1867.)

PLATE XIII., No. 13.

This coin is now in my own collection. Its weight is 81 grains.

PLATE XXII., No. 14.

Obv.—An animal with the head of a ram coiled up within two concentric circles connected by numerous radial lines.

Rev.—CNI (?) beneath a deer-like animal running to the left, but with its head turned back to the right. There seems to be a ring ornament behind; the whole within a beaded circle.

Æ. 29½ grains.

This coin was found at Braughing, and presents an

entirely new type. The double circle round the obverse seems to connect it with the coins reading RVFI, Plate XXI., Nos. 13 and 14, while the animal on the reverse much resembles that on the coins of Dubnovellaunus, Plate IV., No. 12, nor is it unlike that on the coin of Cunobeline, Plate XXII., No. 13. The head seems to be like that of a griffin, but the animal does not appear to be winged.

The animal on the obverse has its body covered with small pellets like the ram in Plate VII., No. 6, but it shows no signs of having any legs. The hippocampus, in Plate N, No. 7, is dotted over in the same manner. The horned head of the animal is very similar to that of the serpent under the horse on the gold coins of Vosenos (?), Plate IV., No. 13; and the question arises whether the animal may not be a coiled ram-headed serpent, and not simply a ram. M. Alexandre Bertrand, in the *Revue Archéologique*, 1880, vol. xl., p. 14, has called attention to the dragon or serpent with a ram's head which occurs on some Gaulish altars, and in connection with certain statues of Gaulish divinities, as, for instance, the altars of Beauvais and Montluçon, and the statuettes of Autun and Epinal. He also calls attention to the myth mentioned by Pausanias as to the connection of the ram with Hermes in the mysteries of the Mater Deum. M. Edouard Flouest,* has likewise cited a statue from Vignory, in which a ram-headed serpent appears. The mythological signification of this strange form has still to be discovered; but the occurrence of such a serpent on the coins of Vosenos (?), and possibly on the coin now under consideration, seems to point to the same mythological traditions having prevailed in Britain and in Gaul and to suggest much matter for study.

I am unable to offer an interpretation of the legend CNI, for such it appears to be. It may, however, be a blundered rendering of CVN, in which case this coin will not be out of place in this plate, all the other coins on which were, undoubtedly, struck by Cunobelinus.

* *Rev. Arch.*, 1884, 3. S., vol. iv., p. 285.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

COINS OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

ADDEDOMAROS.

My attention has been called by my brother to a passage in Plutarch * in which the name of a Gaulish king (*Γαλλῶν βασιλεὺς*) occurs bearing a close similarity to that of Addedomaros. It was this king, of whom the story is more than once told by Plutarch, who insisted on the Romans sending their wives into the Gaulish camp as a condition of peace, and who was deceived and his camp betrayed by means of the female slaves of the Romans. This name is given as **ΑΤΕΠΟΜΑΡΟΣ**, a form which appears in all the MSS. It seems to be a thoroughly Gaulish name, connected so far as the first two syllables with such names as **ATEPILOS**, **ATISIOS** and **ADIE-TVANVS**; and as to its ending with **SEGOMAROS**,† **INDVTIOMARVS**, **VIRDOMARVS**, **COBROVO-MARVS**,‡ **LAVOMARVS**,§ **SOBISOVOMARVS**,|| **BYSSVMARVS**, **ELVIOMARVS**, &c. Though many of these latter names occur on coins found in Illyricum and Pannonia, they are evidently derived from one common origin, and we shall probably not be wrong in regarding the termination **MAROS** or **MARVS**, wherever it may occur among Celtic peoples, as indicative of greatness, like the Breton Meur and the Welsh Mawr. What

* Parallela, p. 313, Paris Edition, 1624. See also Mr. Warwick Wroth in Num. Chron., 3rd S., vol. iv., 1884, p. 267.

† On an inscription from Vaison. C. A. Serrure, "Etudes Gauloises," p. 17.

‡ Ann. de la Soc. de Num., vol. iii., p. 19.

§ Ann. de la Soc. de Num., vol. iii., p. 20.

|| Ann. de la Soc. de Num., vol. iii., p. 18.

may be the meaning of **ADDEDO** I will not pretend even to suggest. Professor Rhys regards it as being the equivalent of *assedo*, a spear, and cites an inscription found in Styria,* in which the genitive form of **ASSEDOMARI** occurs. This inscription furnishes another example of the wide range over which these proper names ending in **MAROS** extended. So lately as 1886,† a Gaulish inscription was found at Orgon (Bouches-du-Rhône) giving the name of **OYHBROYMAPOC** on an altar dedicated to the thunder-god, Taranous.

Though numerous coins of Addedomaros in gold have been found, there are as yet none known in the baser metals which can be safely attributed to him.

PLATE XIV., No. 1.

The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen, F.S.A., informs me that a coin of this type, from the Marks Tey hoard, is in the Colchester Museum. Coins of Dubnovellaunus, like Plate IV., No. 8, and of Addedomaros, like Plate XIV., No. 8, were in the same deposit. I have a specimen (86 grains) rather smaller than the figure, found near Newmarket in 1882. Mr. Frank Latchmore has one found at Leagrave, near Luton, in 1887. It weighs 90 grains.

PLATE XIV., No. 2.

I have a coin of this type from the Wigan collection (18½ grains), with the central ornament of the obverse rather smaller than that in the figure. It shows traces of a beaded circle round the margin of the obverse.

PLATE XIV., NOS. 5 AND 6.

The late Mr. Samuel Sharp possessed a coin of this type found in 1866 at Great Houghton, near Northampton (Proc. Num. Soc., Nov. 19, 1868).

The coin belonging to the late Mr. R. Almack, mentioned

* Corp. Insc. Lat., iii., No. 5, 291.

† Rev. Celt., vol. x., p. 282.

on p. 371, was found at Brundon, in Essex, close to the river Stour, which divides that parish from Melford, in Suffolk (Proc. Num. Soc., Jan. 21, 1864).

PLATE XIV., Nos. 7 TO 9.

I have already mentioned that a coin of the type of No. 8, from the Marks Tey hoard, is in the Colchester Museum.

A copper coin, plated with gold and much like No. 7, was found in Chalfont Park, near Slough, by Captain Penton, M.P., while levelling a cricket-field in the winter of 1889. He has kindly presented it to me. Many Roman coins of various dates were found in the same excavations as this ancient forgery.

GOLD COINS ATTRIBUTED TO THE ICENI.

Besides a few isolated discoveries of coins belonging to this class which have been made since my book first appeared, a very important hoard was found at Freckenham, near Mildenhall, Suffolk, in 1885, of which a detailed account, accompanied by an autotype plate, has been given by Mr. H. Montagu, F.S.A., in the Num. Chron. (3rd S., vol. vi., 1886, p. 23, Plate II.). The discovery was made by a labourer working in his own garden, who in digging came across a small urn of imperfectly burnt clay in which there appear to have been about ninety coins of somewhat base gold. So far as the general character of the coins is concerned no very important features of novelty were brought to light by this hoard, though several varieties of coins already known were there; some of them of sufficient peculiarity to constitute new types which will be found engraved in Plate XXIII.

The following table gives some idea of the proportions of coins of different types present in the hoard.

		Average weight.	
Plate XIV., No. 121.....	85 grains.	
" " 13, including varieties	49.....	84	"
" " 14 " "	20.....	85	"
Plate XXIII., No. 6 " "	8 about	85	"

The weights of individual coins vary considerably, the highest recorded by Mr. Montagu being $87\frac{1}{4}$ grains, and the lowest $81\frac{1}{4}$ grains. With such rudely struck coins it seems safer to rely on the type rather than the weight for determining their chronological sequence, and I am inclined to place the coins with mere traces of the cross of pellets at the end of the series. More will be said in the description of Plate XXIII.

PLATE XIV., No. 10.

Mr. Peter Stuart has shown me a coin of this type, which was found near Wisbeach St. Mary, Cambs. The tail of the horse on the reverse is, as usual, branched.

PLATE XIV., No. 14.

A coin of this type, showing a zigzag ornament in the exergue, was found at Cawston, Norfolk.

I am indebted to Mr. R. Fitch, F.S.A., for this information.

PLATE XXIII., No. 1.

Obv.—Convex. Two crescents back to back, their cusps forked, intersecting a line of pellets ; between them, above, a triangle of pellets ; below them, an exergual line, beneath which are two pellets vertically.

Rev.—Concave. Horse to the right with branched tail, standing on a ladder-like exergual line ; above, a star of pellets ; below, a star of six points ; in front, a pellet.
W. 85 grains.

This coin, from the Freckenham hoard, is in Mr. Montagu's cabinet, and is figured in the Num. Chron., 3rd S., vol. vi., Plate II., No. 1. It is of much the same character as Plate XIV., No. 12, but varies in several details. The exergual line on the reverse is like that of Plate XXIII., No. 5.

PLATE XXIII., No. 2.

Obv.—Convex. A voided cross formed by arched lines with straight rows of pellets between them ; in the centre a ring enclosing three solid crescents clustered round a ring ornament, with pellets in the angles they form.

Rev.—Concave. Horse to the right, with open head and branching tail, the fore-legs divided from the shoulder to the knee ; above, a crescent-shaped compartment enclosing a zigzag with pellets in the angles ; below this, and below the tail, triangles of pellets ; beneath the horse, a wheel with six spokes ; in front, a spiral coil enclosing a pellet ; below all, a double exergual line with a zigzag enclosed.

N. 82½ grains.

This coin, from the Freckenham find, is in my own collection, as are all the other coins in this plate as to the ownership of which no mention is made. It is figured in the Num. Chron., 3rd S., vol. vi., Plate II., No. 13. The similarity of the obverse type with that of some silver coins of the south of Gaul, struck in imitation of coins of Rhoda, is remarkable, (see Rev. Num., 1867, N.S., vol. xii., Plate I.); though, as I have already stated,* no direct connection between the two classes of coins is probable.

PLATE XXIII., No. 3.

Obv.—As No. 2, but the crescents are merged in the ring that contained them, and form a kind of trefoil ornament.

Rev.—As No. 2, but the compartment above the horse is larger, and there is a pellet beneath its head, and its mane is smooth and not beaded.

N. 85½ grains.

This coin also is from the Freckenham hoard.

PLATE XXIII., No. 4.

Obv.—As No. 3, but the trefoil is blundered, so as to resemble a quatrefoil.

* P. 429.

Rev.—Horse to the right, with open head and forked shoulders, the mane attached to the neck ; above, a large wheel and part of a crescent ; below, a small wheel with four spokes ; in front of the horse's mouth, a curved branch ; below the tail, a pellet.
N. 86½ grains.

Also from Freckenham. One variety has a star of seven pellets below the horse instead of the wheel. A specimen is figured in the *Num. Chron.*, 3rd S., vol. vi., Plate II., No. 7. Professor Ridgeway, when at Cambridge, communicated to me another specimen, also from the neighbourhood of Mildenhall, Suffolk.

PLATE XXIII., No. 5.

Obv.—As No. 3, but a trefoil within a large ring surrounds the central ring ornament.

Rev.—Horse to the right, standing on a double, ladder-like exergual line, the head open, with a pellet for the eye, the mane attached to the neck ; above, a wheel of six spokes ; below, one of four ; in the field, various pellets.
N. 85½ grains.

This coin is also from Freckenham. Other examples are figured in the *Num. Chron.* as before cited. The exergual arrangement on this coin closely resembles that on Plate XIV., No. 11, but the pellets between the vertical lines or rounds of the ladder are absent. I incline to think that the coins of the Freckenham hoard, notwithstanding their high average weight, belong to a rather later date than the coins of Addedomaros, or even the coin from Norwich just cited. The coins with the simple cross of pellets more or less distinct, may be of even later date, though there cannot be any great interval of time between any of these types. It may seem strange that the Iceni, having had an inscribed coinage of their own, should have reverted to an uninscribed, but we have evidence in the hoards of their silver coins that have been found, of inscribed and uninscribed coins being current among them together ; and

as it was no doubt easier to engrave dies without any legend than with one, the mute pieces may, in a short time, have superseded those with legends. It is, however, unsafe, with the means at present at our command, to speculate on any exact chronology for the coins of the Icenian district.

PLATE XXIII., No. 6.

Obv.—Convex. A cross formed of two straight lines of pellets with a ring ornament in the centre. In the field, two short curved lines, which may be accidental.

Rev.—Concave. Horse to the right, with open head, and three of its legs divided, the mane formed with pellets extending along the back; above, a double compartment formed of curved lines divided by a straight one, on each side of which are two pellets; below the horse is a triangle of pellets; in front of its head, a ring ornament; below the mouth, another.

N. 86 grains.

This coin was also found at Freckenham.

PLATE XXIII., No. 7.

Obv.—Convex. Two shallow, well-marked depressions, cross-wise over the field; in one angle are three raised lines much like those of a lock of back hair on the early types.

Rev.—Concave. Horse to the right, with detached beaded mane, one fore-leg divided, the tail double; above, a ring ornament, possibly double, and a star of pellets; below, a ring ornament; in front and behind, a pellet.

N. 86 grains.

I do not know where this coin was found, but there can be little doubt of its Icenian origin. The horse is much like that on the coins of Addedomaros with the cruciform ornament on the obverse. These, however, have not the double tail.

PLATE XXIII., No. 8.

Obv.—Convex. Two rows of pellets crosswise.

Rev.—Concave. Horse to the right, with ornament above it as on No. 6, but the lines of the ornament branched; above the horse, a triangle of pellets; below, a wheel with four spokes; in front, a pellet.

N. 86 grains.

From the Freckenham hoard.

PLATE XXIII., No. 9.

Obv.—Convex. A cross formed by two lines of pellets.

Rev.—Concave. Horse to the right, with crescent ornament above, as on Fig. 8; above the horse, a triangle of pellets; below, a wheel with eight spokes; in front and behind, a pellet.

N. 84 grains.

This coin was found near Bury St. Edmunds in 1868, and was for many years the sole representative of this class of coins. Among those found at Freckenham are several other varieties. One has a wheel with four spokes just above the horse, and another wheel with eight spokes below.

Another coin, like No. 6, shows a small cross below the horse. There may have been a ring ornament in the centre of the cross on Nos. 8 and 9, but it is no longer visible. No. 9 is of special interest, as, by its reverse, it immediately connects this type with that bearing the voided cross and central floral ornament, Nos. 2 to 5.

For further observations on these uninscribed Icenian gold coins I would refer the reader to Mr. Montagu's article in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, already so frequently cited. I will only add that the metal of which they are made is very much alloyed.

SILVER COINS ATTRIBUTED TO THE ICENI.

In the year 1869 a hoard of 107 coins, belonging to this class, was found at Santon Downham, Suffolk, and came into the hands of the late Rev. W. Weller Poley, the

incumbent of the parish, through whose kindness I was enabled to communicate an account of the discovery to the Numismatic Society (Num. Chron., N.S., vol. ix., p. 319).

Some fragments of pottery were found in the neighbourhood of the coins, the description of which I need not here repeat. The following list shows the character of the coins and the number of those of the various types.

COINS READING ECEN :—

As Plate XV., No 1	8
With three pellets on shoulder of horse as Plate XV., No. 2	4
	— 12

COINS READING ECE :—

With full-faced horse as Plate XX., No. 8	11
Many of these are imperfectly struck ; one in fair state appears not to have the trefoil on the shoulder.	
With bifurcated legs to horse as Plate XV., No. 4	3
With six pellets on the shoulder as Plate XV., No. 5	5
	— 19

COINS READING AESV :—

As Plate XV., No. 8 (two doubtful as to reading)	4
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COINS READING ANTED in monogram :—

As Plate XV., No. 11	10
„ „ „ 12	2
„ „ „ 13	1
Small coin of new type	1
	— 14

Coins of the type Plate XV., Nos. 1 to 13, but not showing their legends	29
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UNINSCRIBED COINS :—

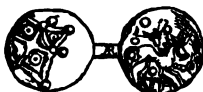
As Plate XVI., No. 7 and 8	26
„ „ „ 9	2
„ „ „ 10	1
	— 29

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Besides the British coins there were two Roman *dupondii*,

or "second-brass" coins, both of the Emperor Claudius, and probably struck in A.D. 41.

In general character this hoard closely resembles the larger deposit found at Weston, near Attleborough, Norfolk, and described by Mr. C. Roach Smith in the Num. Chron., vol. xv., p. 98. Two or three of the Weston types, both inscribed and uninscribed, were absent. On the other hand, there was at Santon Downham one unpublished variety, which is shown in the woodcut here reproduced.



Obv.—Lozenge-shaped ornament, with incurved sides formed of a sort of cable-moulding; within it, in the centre, two hollow crescents back to back; above and below them, a small annulet; in front of each, a pellet within the lozenge, and one on either side beyond it, in front of the horns of the crescents.

Rev.—ANTEÐ in monogram, linked to the hind-leg of a horse with long ears, curvetting to the right; above, a V-shaped figure like a stag's head caboshed, with a pellet on either side of the head and between the horns; a pellet beneath the tail and below the body of the horse, which has a sort of bridle formed by an arc of pellets.

R. 7½ grains.

This coin, like Plate XVI., Nos. 3 and 4, and Plate XXIII., No. 12, was no doubt intended to pass current as the half of the larger coins, the average weight of which, as determined from this hoard, is 19·2 grains. With the exception of three of the uninscribed coins, which weighed but 17½ grains each, the weight was remarkably uniform, varying only from 18½ to 19½ grains.

The type of the obverse is singular, but on examination will be found to be closely related to that of the gold coin, Plate XVIII., No. 2, the main difference being that it is founded upon two crescents, back to back, and not upon three. The style of workmanship upon the reverse of the two coins is also of much the same character, and not im-

probably they are contemporary, and the dies for both the work of the same hands.

PLATE XV., No. 3.

I have two examples of this type so exactly like each other, and corresponding so closely with a specimen in the British Museum, that I cannot accept them as genuine. Either by itself would pass the most critical eye, but the minute correspondence in all details shows that they must have been most skilfully cast from the same model, probably the coin in the Museum collection.

PLATE XV., No. 8.

As already mentioned, at least two of the coins reading AESV were present in the Santon Downham hoard.

PLATE XV., No. 10.

The late Mr. Joseph Warren had a coin of this type, found at Pakenham, Suffolk (Proc. Num. Soc., March 17, 1870).

PLATE XVI., No. 4.

This coin is now in my cabinet. Its weight is $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

PLATE XVI., Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10.

I have already mentioned that some coins of these types were present in the Santon Downham hoard. I have a plated coin like No. 8 that was found at Icklingham, Suffolk. This is the second plated coin that I have from that spot, the other being of the type of No. 10. The coins so closely resemble those in genuine silver that it seems probable that the forgery was carried on by some one attached to the mint, either with or without higher sanction.

I have also a specimen like No. 9, which formed part of a hoard of about thirty-eight coins found at Stonea, Cambs, and which was given me by Mr. A. Peckover,

F.S.A. The coins from this hoard are, as a rule, of very base silver and much coated with a green crust. Twenty-nine of them seem to belong to the types Plate XV., Nos. 1 to 5 and 9 to 12, and nine to Plate XVI., Nos. 7, 8, and 9.

Mr. Joseph Warren had a coin like No. 10 found at Fornham, Suffolk (Proc. Num. Soc., March 17, 1870). By a misprint the place is there called Farnham.

I have formerly mentioned some instances of Icenian coins being found in places remote from the Eastern Counties. I may now add that I have a coin much like Plate XV., No. 10, that was found near Wallingford in 1873.

PLATE XVI., No. 12.

A coin of this type, but smaller than that here engraved, was found some years since at Bygrave, near Baldock, Herts, and is in the collection of Mr. Lucas, of Lewes.

PLATE XXIII., No. 10.

Obv.—Convex. Rudely formed boar to the right; above, a large beaded ring ornament between two of smaller size; below, an annulet and traces of another.

Rev.—Concave. Rude horse to the left with divided fore-legs; above, a beaded ring between two others, plain; behind, a pellet.

℞. 18 grains.

This coin presents a rude variety of Plate XVI., No. 12. It is not known where it was found. I have another coin of much the same character, but with the horse to the right instead of to the left, which, like an Icenian coin already mentioned, was found near Wallingford in 1873. I have not thought it worth while to engrave it.

PLATE XXIII., No. 11.

Obv.—A well-drawn boar with curly tail to the right; above, an ornament formed of four concentric rings, two of pellets and two plain; behind, an annulet; a line passing in a slanting direction behind the boar may be a spear or a standard.

Rev.—Horse to the left; above, a beaded ring ornament; in the field, four annulets.

R. 17½ grains.

This is a variety of Plate XVI., No. 11. I do not know where it was found. There are Gaulish coins known with much the same types. (See *Rev. Num.* 1884, 3rd S., vol. ii., Plate V., 10.)

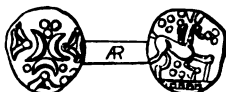
PLATE XXIII., No. 12.

Obv.—Convex. Horse (?) to the right; above, a double wreath, the lower member having a ring ornament at one end and a pointed oval at the other; above and below the horse, a pellet.

Rev.—Concave. Horse to the right; above, an ornamented pellet and a ring ornament; behind, an annulet; in front and below, a pellet.

R. 6¾ grains.

This coin has much in common with Plate XVI., No. 4, and was also no doubt intended to be current at half the value of the larger coins. I obtained it from the sale of the Rev. H. Christmas's coins, but I have no record as to its place of finding. Another coin of the same denomination is shown in the annexed wood-block, but of this also the *provenance* is unknown.



Obv.—Convex. Three crescents, their cusps outward; in front of each, a triangle with the sides curved inwards and a pellet at each angle; between them, three triangles of pellets.

Rev.—Concave. Horse to the left on a ladder-like exergual line; above, a star of pellets; and below, a triangle of the same; in front, two pellets.

R. 8½ grains.

This coin is of interest as having an ornament on the obverse based on an arrangement of three crescents instead of two, the same as many gold coins of Addedomaros and that of Antedrigus, Plate XVIII., No. 2.

CHAPTER XXIX.

COINS OF THE YORKSHIRE DISTRICT.

IN my original work I have spoken of the coins of the Yorkshire district as being those of the important tribe of the Brigantes, having adopted, perhaps too readily, the classification of the late Mr. Beale Poste. If, however, we consider that the territory of this people, as described by Ptolemy, extended eastwards from sea to sea, and, in all probability, northwards from the Humber to the Tyne, we might reasonably expect that specimens of their coinage, did they possess one, should from time to time be found in different parts of the whole of their territory. As a fact, the coins seem to be confined to the southern and south-eastern part of Yorkshire, and I am not aware of any having been found farther north than Pickering, which is about eighteen miles S.S.W. of Whitby. The coins, moreover, seem to occur quite as frequently in Lincolnshire as in Yorkshire. It would appear, therefore, quite as likely that we have examples of the currency of the Coritavi and the Parisi in these coins as of that of the Brigantes. Lincoln and Leicester are both described as being within the territory of the former, and the latter dwelt around the "well-havened bay," having Petuaria as their chief town. Whether Petuaria and Prætorium were the same place, and whether they have been rightly identified with Patrington in Holderness, where Roman remains have been found, are open questions; but there seems every probability in the identification of the ἐνλίμενον κόλπον with the mouth of the Humber.

It is an interesting fact that a coin of base gold, in type closely resembling Plate XVI., No. 12, has quite lately (1888), been discovered in Denmark. Of this coin, the British origin of which is indisputable, Councillor Herbst, of Copenhagen, has kindly sent me impressions, accompanied by particulars of the discovery. It was found in the middle of Jutland, at a little village called Vildbjerg, about five geographical miles east of Ringkjöbing, which has a harbour on the west coast of Jutland, by a poor woman digging in her garden. The weight of the coin is 85 grains. This is the first time that any coin of the Ancient Britons has been discovered in Denmark, or, indeed, in any of the Scandinavian countries. The interesting question is, when and how it got over to Denmark. Was it brought over by commerce, or as a pirate's spoil at the time when it was still current; or was it brought over as a mere piece of bullion in later days, when the Vikings ravaged England, or when England and Denmark were united under one monarch? No other coins have been found at the spot where this piece was dug up, notwithstanding that excavations have been made with the view of searching for more. It looks, therefore, as if this had been an isolated coin; and it seems more probable that it came to Denmark as money, at an early date, than that it was brought there among other coins in Saxon times, when so much treasure was carried over from England to the northern countries. Possibly, such a coin may have been regarded as an amulet by some Saxon finder, and worn as a charm about his person; and if so, it may have been transferred to some Viking chief who harboured at Ringkjöbing; but on such vague conjectures it is profitless to dwell.

PLATE XVII., No. 1.

Mr. C. Roach Smith informs me that he has seen a MS. note of a coin of this type having been found at Houghton Castle, Runcorn, Cheshire, in 1795. I have no record of any other Ancient British coins having been found in that county.

PLATE XVII., No. 3.

Mr. H. S. Gill has informed me that there is a coin of this type in the Taunton Museum.

PLATE XVII., No. 4.

The Lincolnshire coin mentioned on p. 411 is now in my collection. It weighs $75\frac{1}{4}$ grains. The correct reading of the legend still remains uncertain.

PLATE XVII., No. 10.

A gold-plated coin of this type ($67\frac{1}{2}$ grains) was found at South Ferriby (Prov. Num. Soc., Feb. 16, 1871). I have a genuine coin (83 grains) found on the shore of the Humber, at Whitton, Lincolnshire. It has a rosette of pellets beneath the horse, and was procured for me by Mr. E. Peacock, F.S.A.

PLATE XXIII., No. 13.

Obv.—Convex. VOT IO in the spaces between three lines crossing a wreath of rectangular leaves, running in opposite directions from the centre of the coin; in one angle, part of an open crescent (?).

Rev.—Concave. DVMNOVELLAV I. The LL formed of the fore-legs of a rude disjointed horse to the left, with a triangle of pellets beneath his head, a pellet beneath the tail.

N. $68\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

This coin was communicated to me by the late Mr. Edward Burn, of Edinburgh. He was not, however, aware of the circumstances of its discovery. On a specimen of the same type, engraved in Plate XVII., No. 2, I read the legend as being DVMNOVEROS and did not realise the fact that the fore-legs had, as usual in this class of coins, been utilised in the formation of the legend. The obverse legend seems, as I had suggested, to be VOLISIOS, as on Plate XVII., No. 1; but the reverse legend must now be given up, and DVMNOVELLAVNOS adopted in its stead. The VE, as on Plate XII., No. 1, is in monogram,

but the arrangement differs from the VE monogram of Verica in the strokes forming the E being outside the V, and not within it.

The name Dumnovellaunos is, of course, the same as Dubnovellaunus, which in the inscription at Ancyra appears under the form of Damnobellaunus, or Domnobellaunos, but there must be a considerable interval of time between the coins of the prince who reigned in Kent and Essex and those of the ruler in south Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, who bore what is practically the same name. This repetition of the name suggests the possibility of some kinship between the ruling families in the two districts, but in what manner this may have come to pass history does not relate. The name DVMNOCENI seems to occur in an inscription in Selkirkshire.* This, however, belongs to a still later period.

PLATE XXIII., No. 14.

Obv.—Convex. Portions of the wreath, cross-bar, locks of back hair, and crescents representing front hair of a rude imitation of a laureate bust to the right, a pellet behind the crescents.

Rev.—Concave. Disjointed horse to the left; above, a compartment enclosing a line of four pellets; in front of the horse and behind it, a pellet.

N. 82½ grains.

Although I do not know the part of England in which this coin was found, I have little hesitation in classing it among those of the Yorkshire District, with several of which it agrees in weight and general characteristics. The compartment above the horse is peculiar. I am not sure whether the pellet below the horse, with two curved lines issuing from it, represents one of the hind-legs, or forms part of a star-like ornament.

With this barbarous coin, not perhaps the last in date of the whole British series, but separated from such coins as Plate A, No. 1, by a period of probably more than two centuries, fraught with events of the highest importance to the future history of Britain, I bring my work to a close.

* Arch. Assoc. Jour., vol. xxxvii., p. 87.

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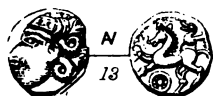
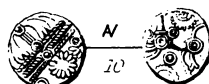
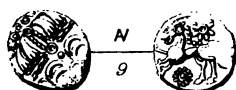
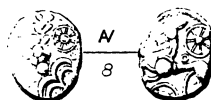
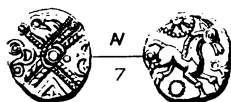
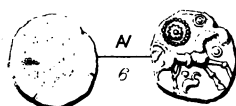
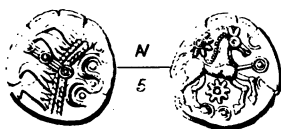
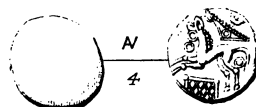
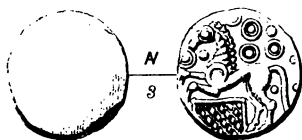
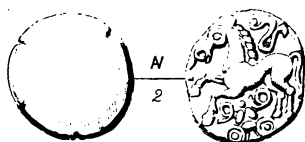
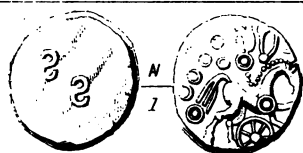
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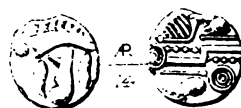
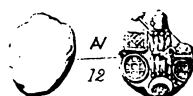
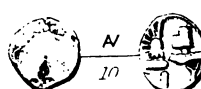
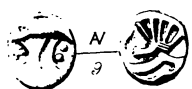
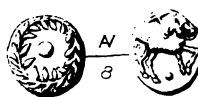
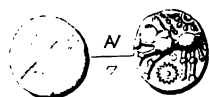
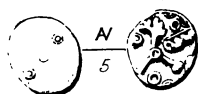
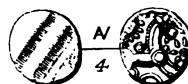
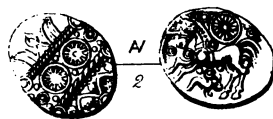
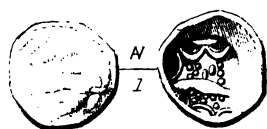
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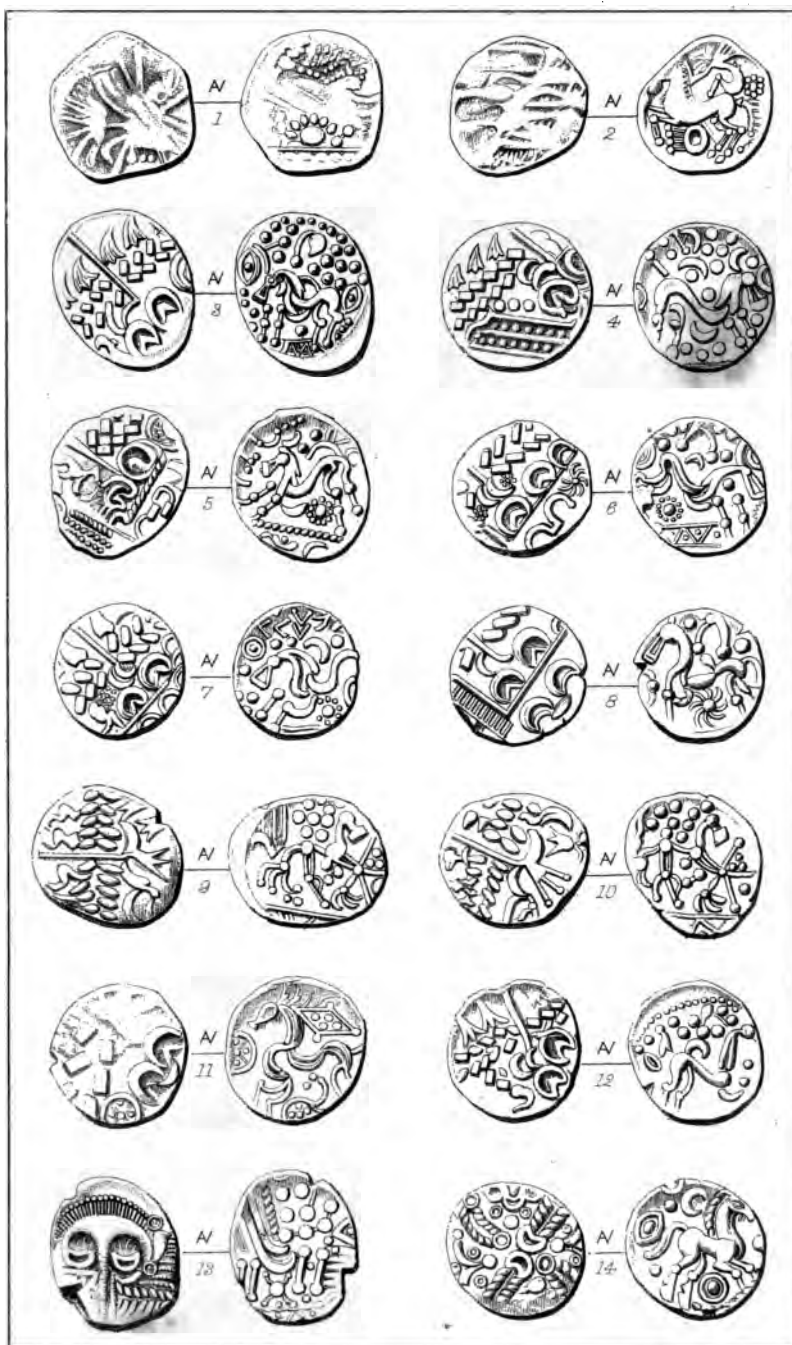


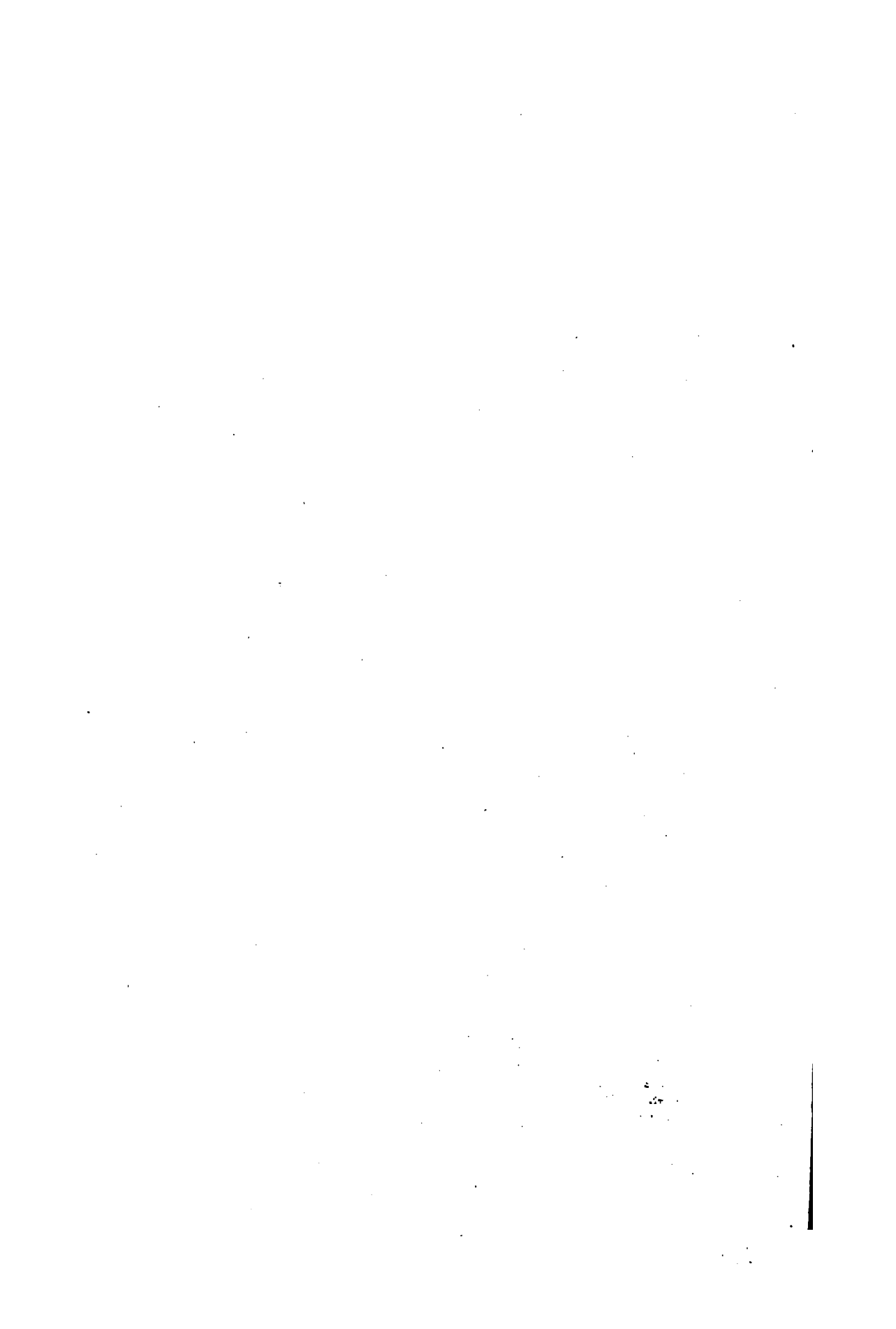
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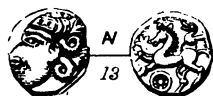
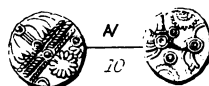
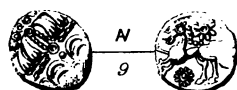
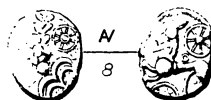
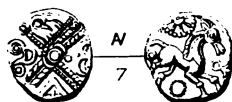
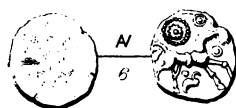
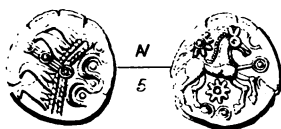
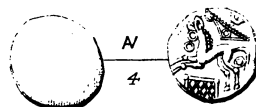
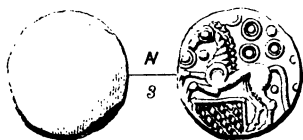
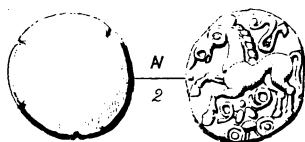
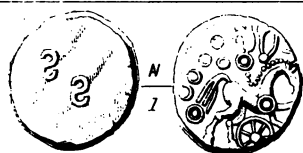
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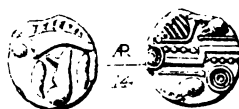
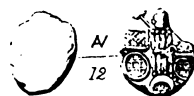
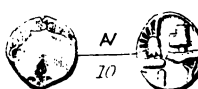
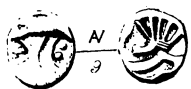
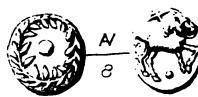
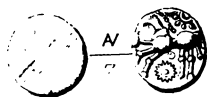
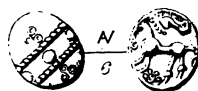
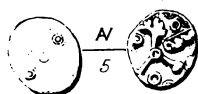
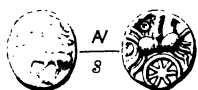
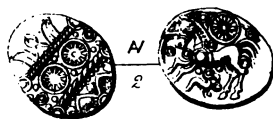
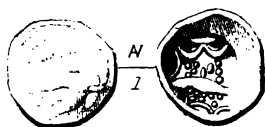
THE ANCIENT BRONZE IMPLEMENTS, WEAPONS
AND ORNAMENTS
OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
LONDON: 1881.

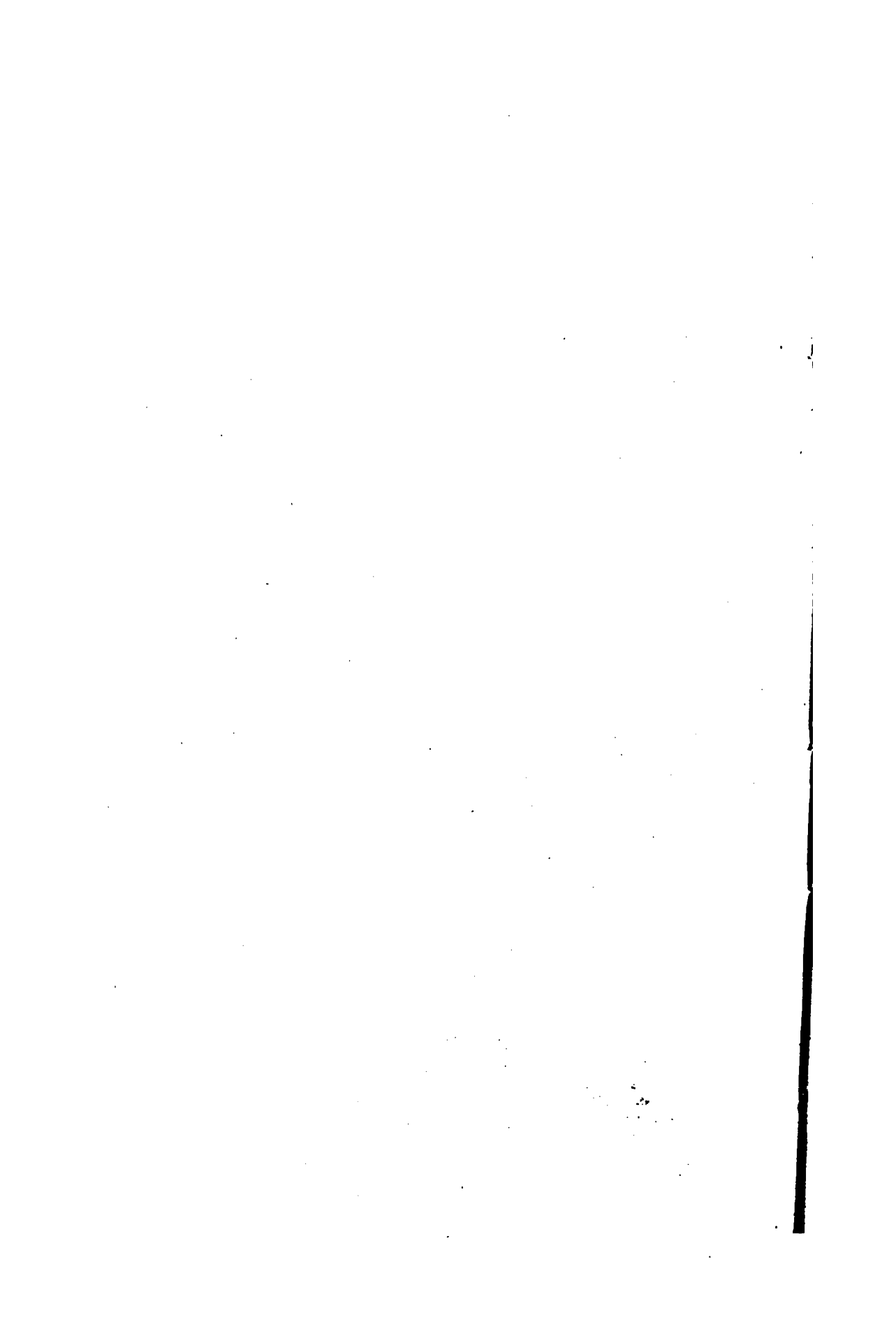
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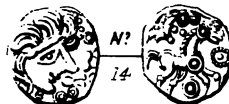
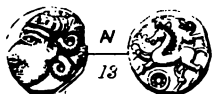
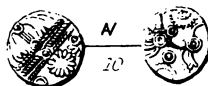
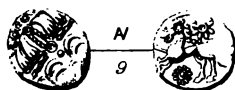
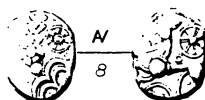
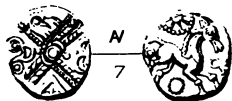
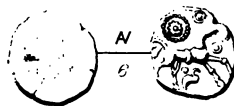
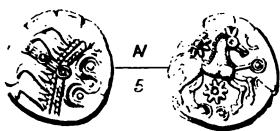
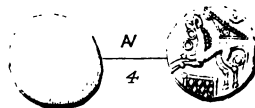
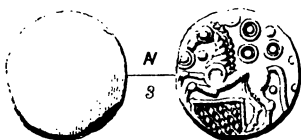
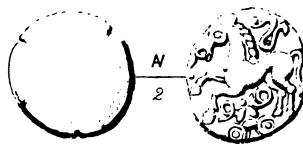
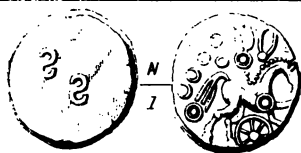


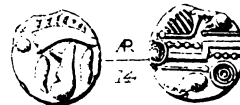
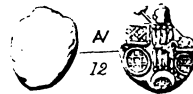
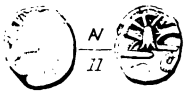
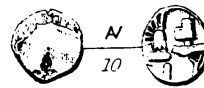
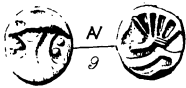
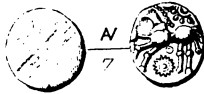
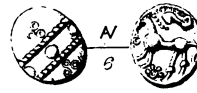
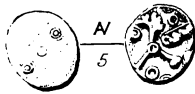
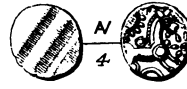
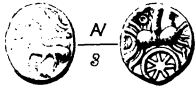
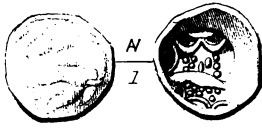


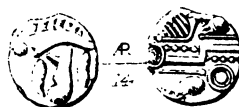
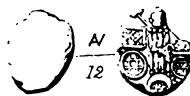
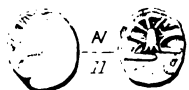
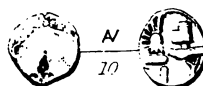
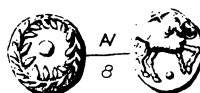
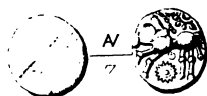
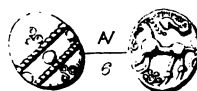
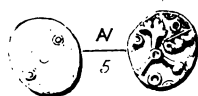
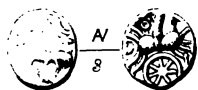
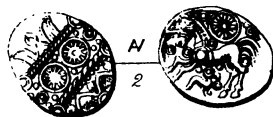
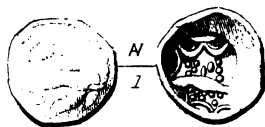


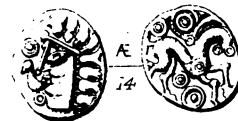
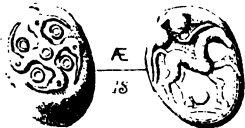
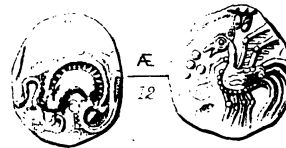
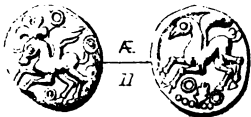
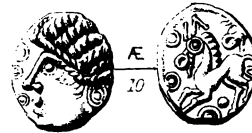
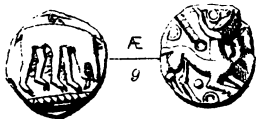
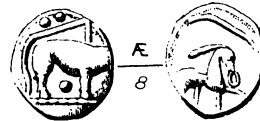
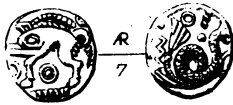
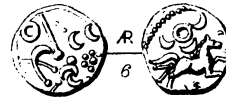
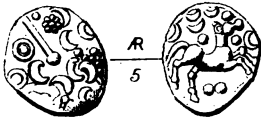
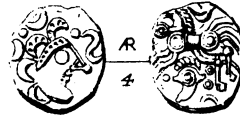
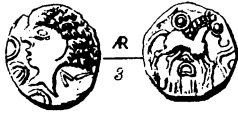
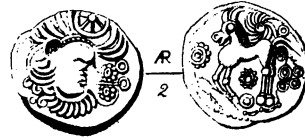
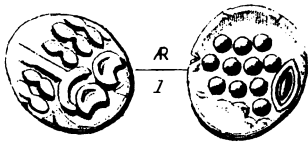


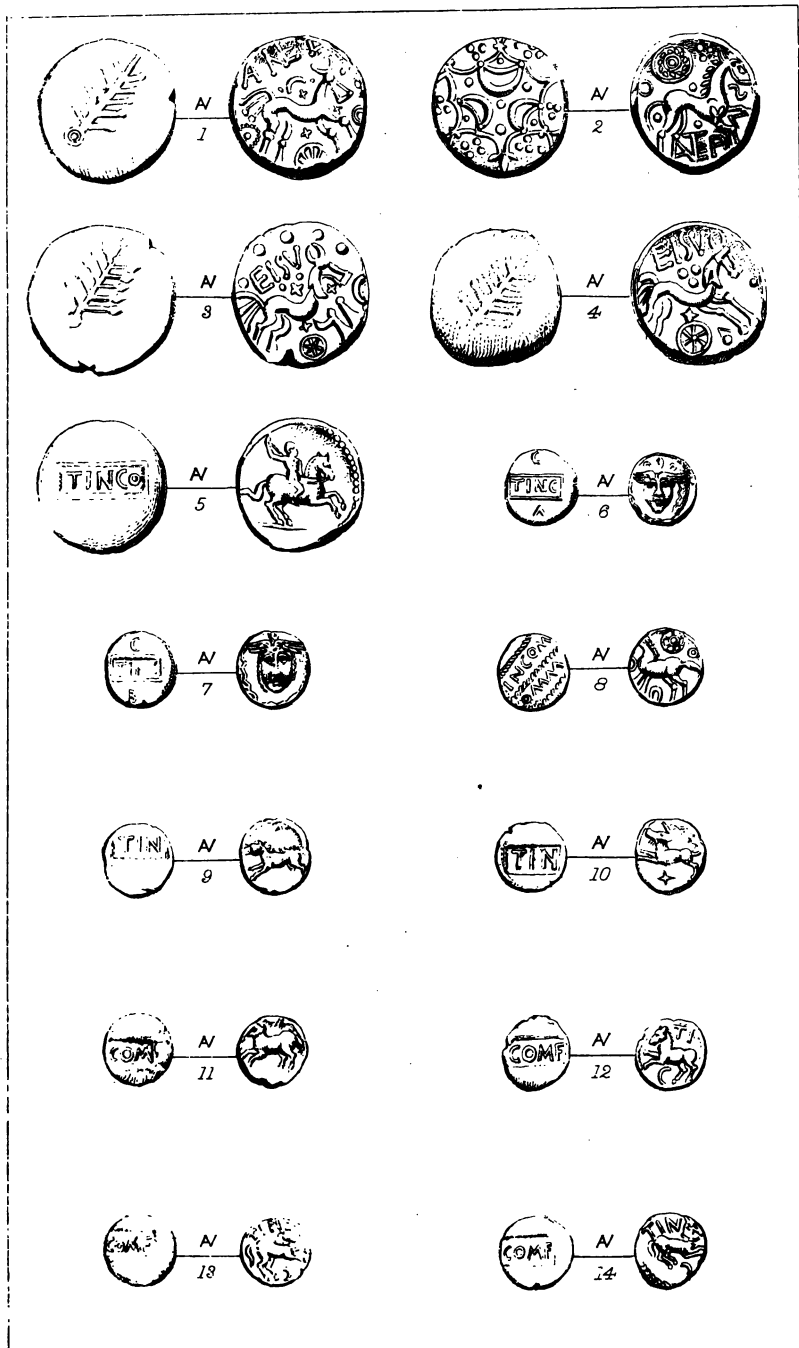








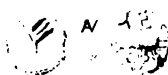
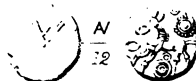
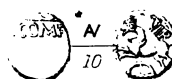
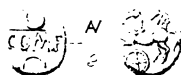
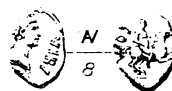
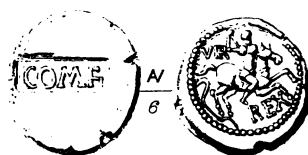
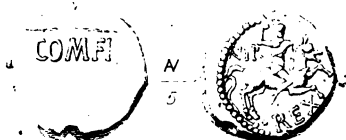
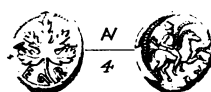
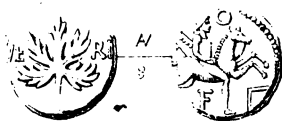
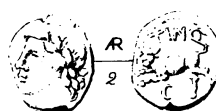
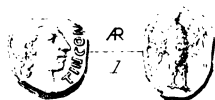


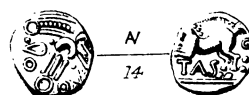
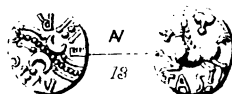
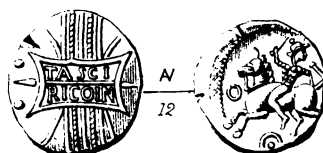
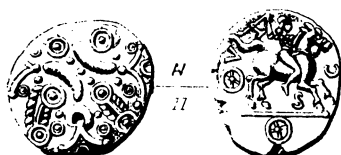
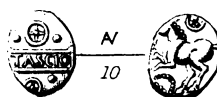
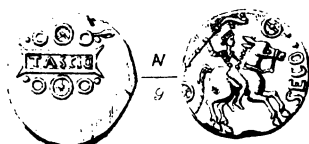
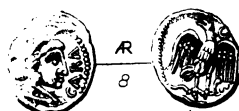
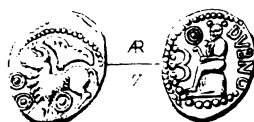
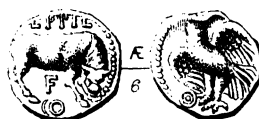
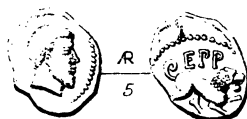
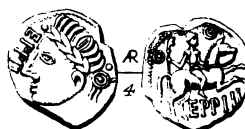
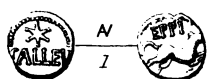


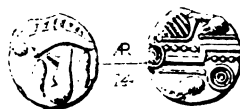
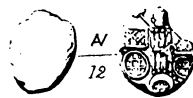
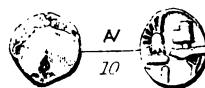
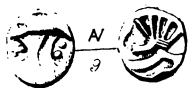
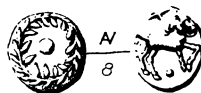
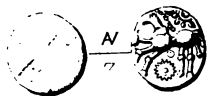
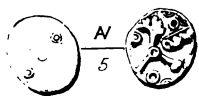
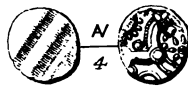
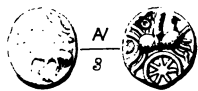
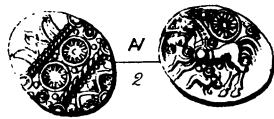
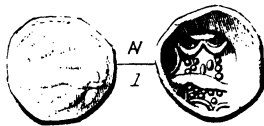
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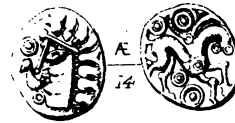
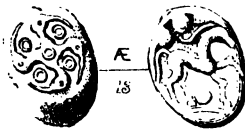
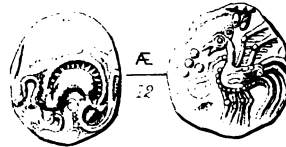
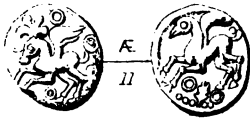
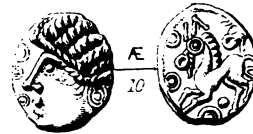
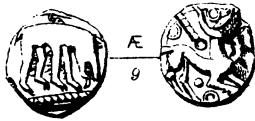
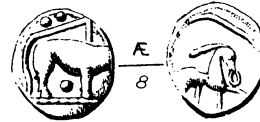
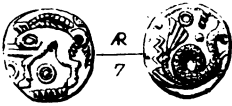
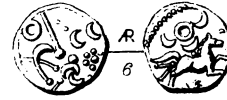
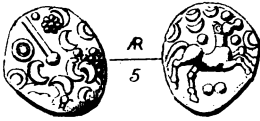
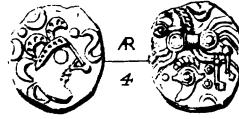
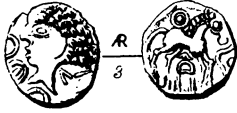
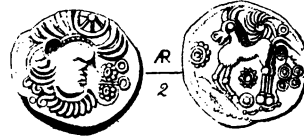
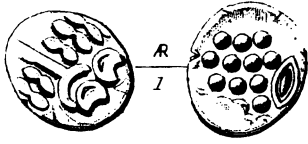
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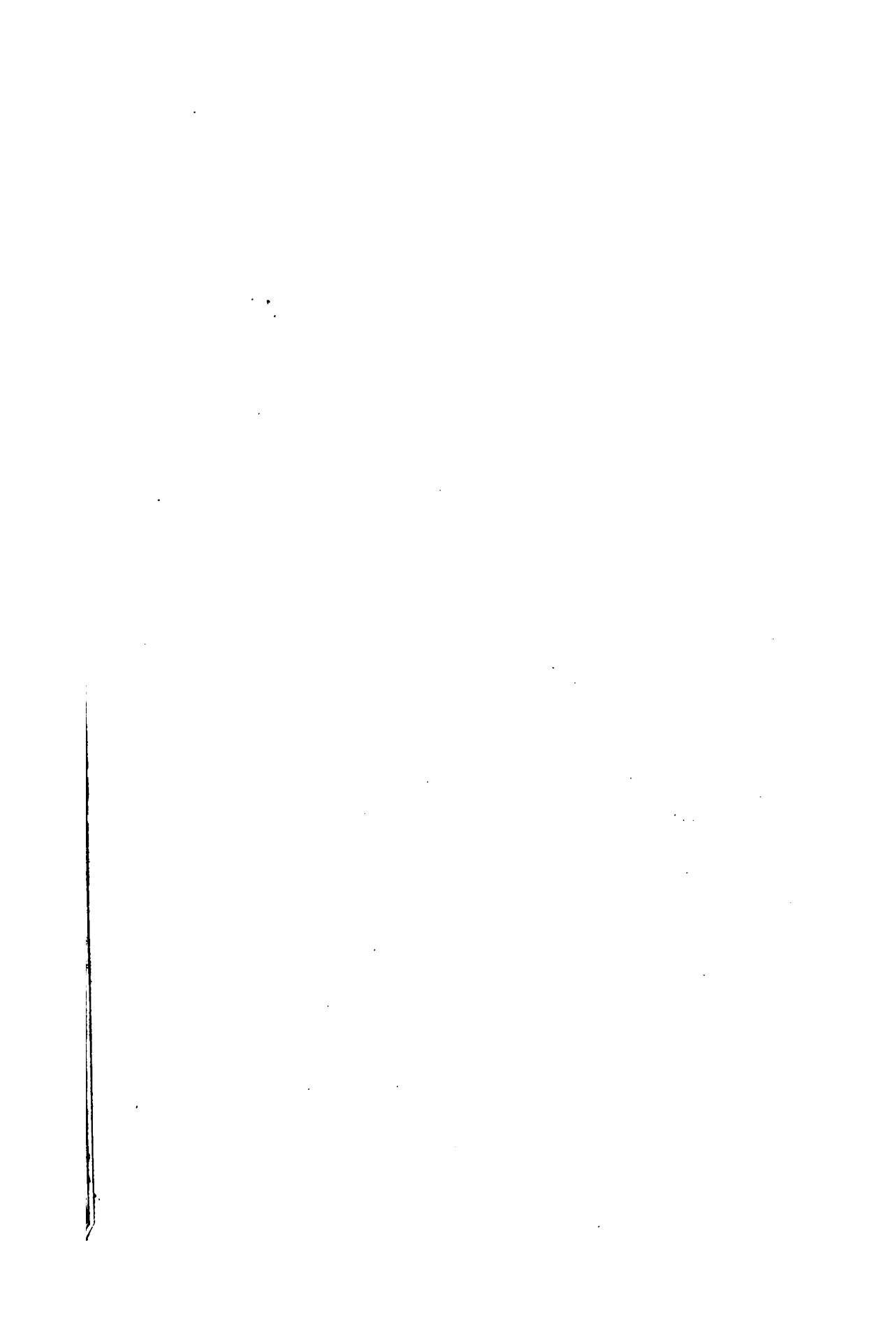
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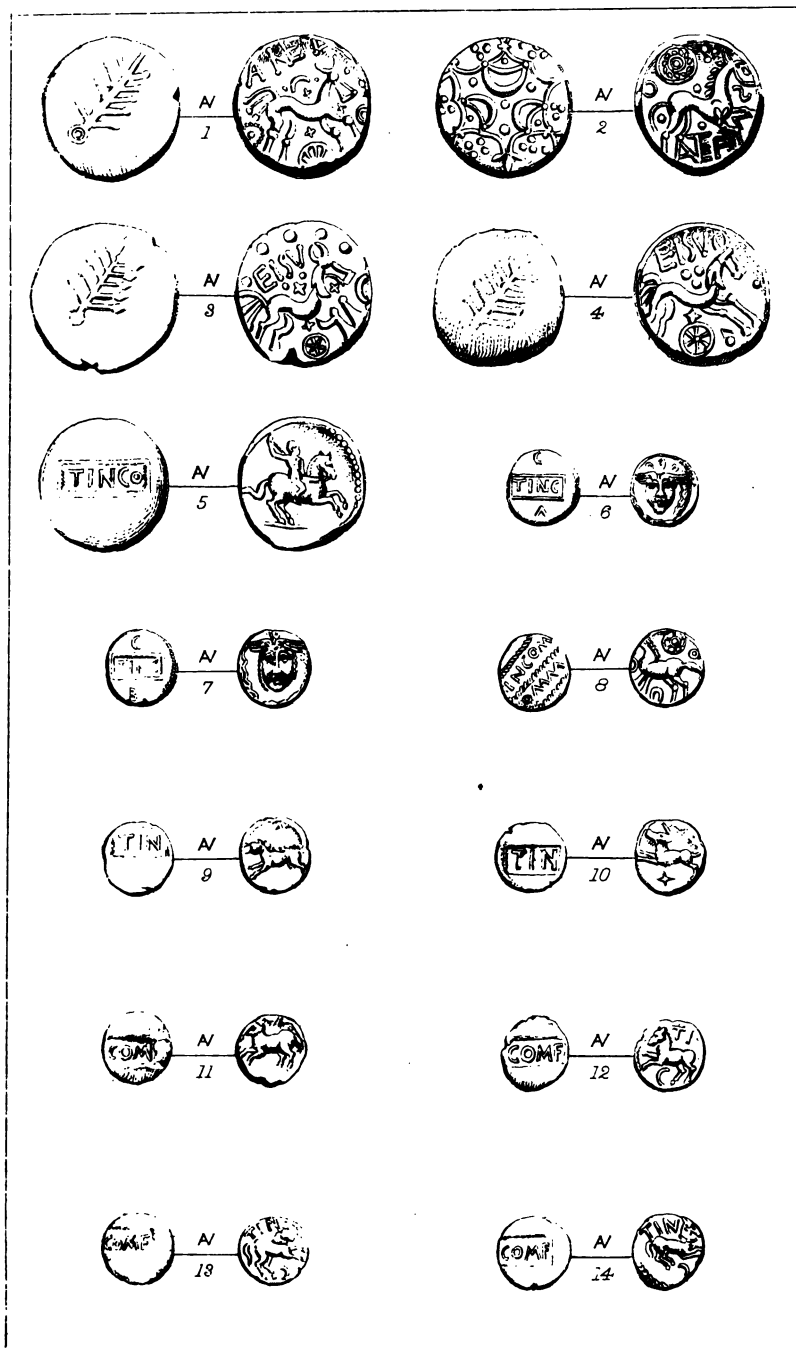




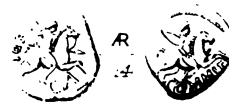
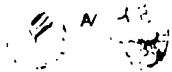
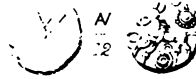
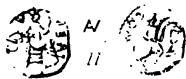
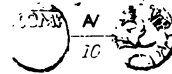
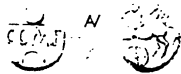
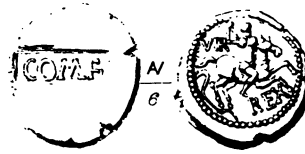
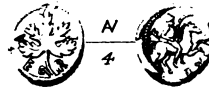
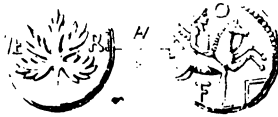
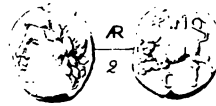


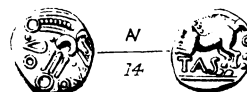
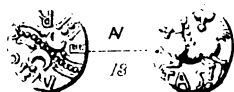
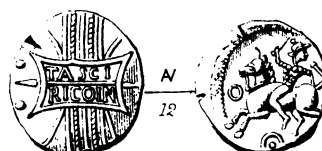
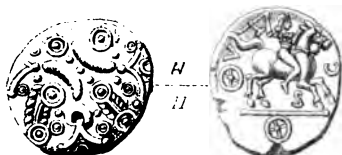
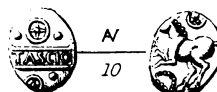
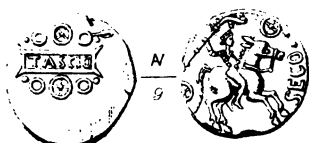
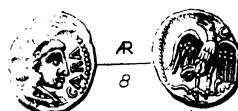
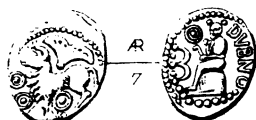
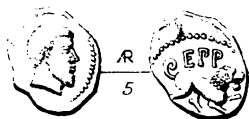
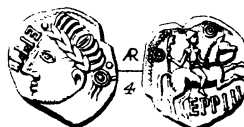
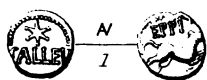


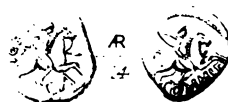
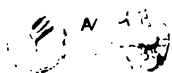
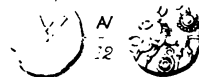
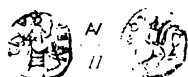
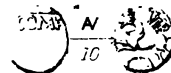
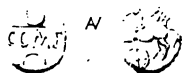
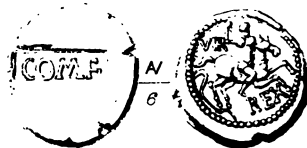




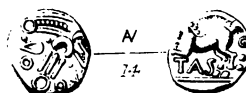
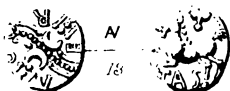
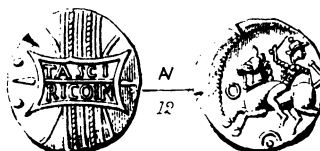
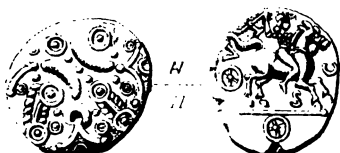
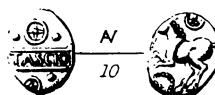
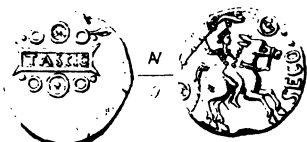
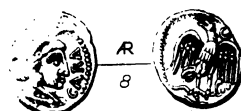
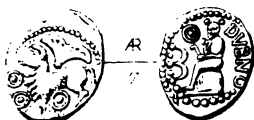
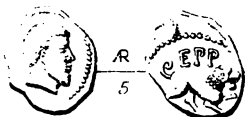
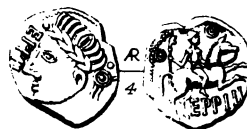
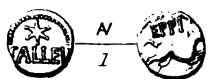


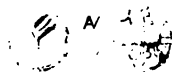
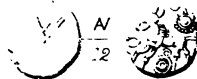
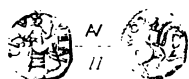
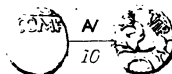
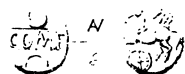
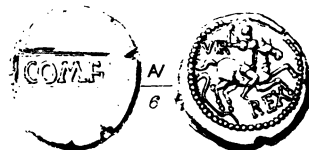
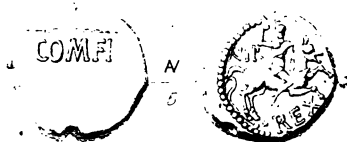


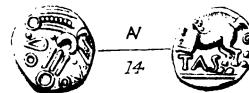
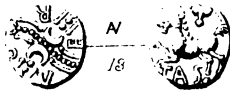
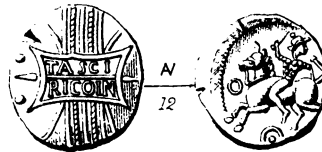
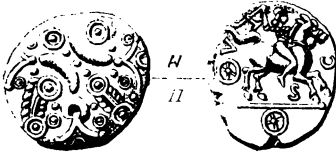
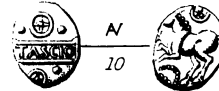
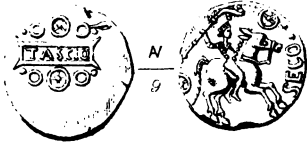
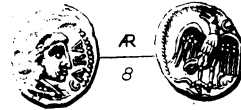
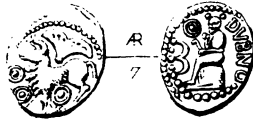
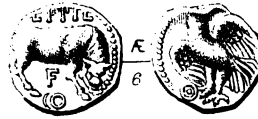
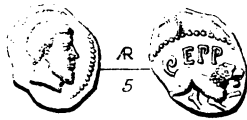
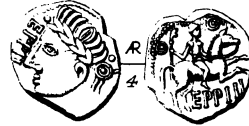
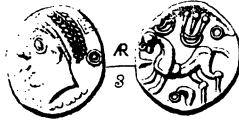
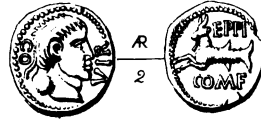
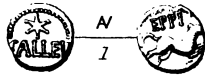












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